Volume 163 No. 2

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

January 12 1953

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Sulphuric Acid Target Set; Sulphur Goal Cut

Ralph S. Trigg, Acting Administrator of the Defense Production Administration, last week announced the establishment of the two hundredth expansion goal in the nation's mobilization production program. With the exception of the first eight goals which were set in November and December of 1951, the remainder were approved during 1952. The DPA official said that the two hundredth goal is for annual capacity to produce virgin sulphuric acid at 17,500,000 short tons (basis 100 percent H_2SO_4) by January 1, 1955, which represents an increase of 4,100,000 short tons over the January 1, 1951, capacity of approximately 13,400,000 short tons.

In addition, the goal provides for a separate expansion of capacity for the recovery and treatment of spent sulphuric acid to permit its further economic use. This separate goal was set at the quantity which is technically and economically feasible.

At the same time, Mr. Trigg announced a reduction in the expansion goal for sulphur. Based on the latest estimates of requirements, he established a revised goal for annual capacity to produce sulphur in all forms at 7,700,000 long tons by January 1, 1956. This represents a decrease of 700,000 long tons from the original goal of 8,400,000 long tons by 1955 announced on January 10, 1952, but means an increase of 2,318,000 long tons over the 1950 annual supply of 6,082,000 long tons.

Certificate Bid Sufficient

Enough applications for tax amortization certificates have been received to achieve the sulphuric acid goal, but some additional capacity will be required to reach the revised sulphur goal, it was stated. To insure an adequate long-term supply of sulphur and to conserve sulphur reserves mined by the Frasch process, government assistance toward the attainment of the goal will take into consideration the desirability of developing non-Frasch sources of sulphur.

Sulphuric acid capacity may be given government assistance under either the sulphuric acid or the sulphur goals, since a substantial part of the non-Frasch sulphur supplies are developed by production of sulphuric acid without going through the step of producing elemental sulphur as such. In extending government help for the construction of sulphuric acid capacity, DPA said, considera-

—Continued on page 90

House Bill Aims at Continued Suspension of Copper Tariff

Continued suspension of import taxes on copper until June 30, 1954, was provided for in a bill (H. R. 1058) introduced in the house January 6 by Rep. James T. Patterson of Connecticut, who sponsored the original legislation suspending these taxes.

The chairman of the house ways and means committee, Rep. Daniel Reed of New York, has promised Mr. Patterson that the bill will be among the first matters considered by the committee. Under existing law, the suspended duties on copper are due to go back into effect February 15.

Mr. Patterson said that no harm has come to the domestic producers of copper through the suspension of the import duties, and he could see no harm coming from a continuanec of the suspension. On the other hand, benefits have resulted by reason of increased imports that enabled the mills to remain open and by strengthening the ties between the United States and Chile.

Oleomargarine Labeling Rules Amended by BAI

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture last week amended its regulations covering the labeling and definitions and standards of identity for oleomargarine containing animal fats to place them in line with the oleomargarine regulations of the federal Food and Drug Administration.

The principle changes were to raise the vitamin content minimum from 9,000 units of vitamin A to 15,000 units, and to allow the use of synthetic vitamins in the manufacture of margarine.

Pyrocatechol Is Subject To Positive List Curbs

Pyrocatechol, a coaltar intermediate, was placed on the positive list January 9 by the Office of International Trade and exports to all destinations, except Canada, now require a validated license. Small lot shipments having a dollar value of $100 or less may continue to move under general license.

OIT also announced that dry shellac has been removed from the positive list and shipments may now be made to all group O destinations and all group R destinations except Hong Kong, Macao and the Iron Curtain countries under general license. The action was effective January 2.

Antitrust Laws Study, Aimed At Policy Clarification, Urged

A comprehensive study of the antitrust laws and their administration, interpretation and effect by the senate judiciary committee was proposed in a resolution, S. Res. 14, introduced in the senate January 7 by Sen. Pat McCarran, of Nevada.

Although sponsored by a Democrat, the resolution is expected to receive the approval of the Republican controlled senate in view of party promises during the political campaign to seek a clarification of antitrust law policies in government. In this connection the recent report of the business advisory council to the Secretary of Commerce recommending several important changes in administration of the laws, undoubtedly will receive the attention of the investigating committee.

The purposes of the study, as stated in the resolution, would be to determine the nature and extent of any legislation which may be necessary or desirable to:—

1. Clarify existing statutory enactments, and eliminate any conflicts which may exist among the several statutes comprising such laws.

2. Rectify any misapplications and misinterpretations of such laws which may have developed in the administration thereof.

3. Supplement such statutes to provide any additional substantive, procedural, or organizational legislation which may be needed for the attainment of the fundamental objects of such statutes.

4. Improve the administration and enforcement of such statutes.

Aluminum Industry Viewed Now on Competitive Basis

Competition has developed in the aluminum industry to the point where defense agencies no longer need to place the creation of new competition ahead of all other considerations in determining the military aluminum program for the years immediately ahead, the joint committee on defense production declared in a report filed with the senate January 5.

Expressing itself pleased with the progress that has been made in the development of competition in the aluminum industry, the committee said that the success of the Defense Production Administration in bringing a fifth and sixth producer into the industry, making t three since Korea and four since World War II, is worthy of commendation. It is also a considerable achievement on the part of the industry as well as the defense agencies, it was added, that the vast expansion since Korea has been accomplished on the basis of private financing with the government limiting its participation to guaranteeing some of the financing and granting accelerated depreciation.

The report of the committee included these highlights in the development of competition in the industry:—

1. There are now three major domestic producers instead of one and there will be six producers in 1954.

2. The base price of primary aluminum is no higher today than in 1949,

—Continued on page 39

Manganese Loan and Pact Negotiated for Brazilian Ore

Authorization of an Export-Import Bank loan of up to $67,500,000 and signing of a Defense Materials Procurement Agency purchase agreement involving the production of 5,500,000 tons of high grade manganese ore from new deposits in Brazil were announced January 8 by the two agencies.

The project is to be undertaken by Industria e Comercio de Mineros, S.A., of Rio de Janeiro, a Brazilian corporation in which the Bethlehem Steel Company holds partial stock interest. Approximately $4,000,000 has already been invested in exploratory and other preparatory work at the mine site.

The announcement said that at least 70 percent of the ore produced over a period of several years is to be offered to the United States. In 1951, the United States used about 1,700,000 tons of manganese and it is estimated that consumption was considerably higher last year.

Chemical Expansion Tax Awards Sufficient to Meet 41 of 57 Goals

Sufficient facilities have been assured through rapid tax amortization and unassisted expansion to meet forty-one of the fifty-seven chemical expansion goals thusfar established, the chemical division of the National Production Authority announced January 5.

A summary released by T. C. Keeling, jr., director of NPA's chemical division, revealed that with the establishment of the sulphuric acid expansion goal (separate story elsewhere on this page), goals have been set now for all chemical materials insofar as partial mobilization objectives are concerned.

Eleven of the chemical goals call for a 1955 production capacity more than double that available in 1951. Increases for the eleven chemicals follows:—Quinoline, 241; toluene, 123; butadiene, 165; methyl chloride, 111; methylene chloride, 179; sodium chlorate, 113; lithium compounds, 162; lindane, 628; plastic materials, 118; penicillin, 140; and phosphatic fertilizers, 104 (all figures are percentagewise). The forty-one completed chemical expansion goals are:—

Coal Chemicals—Anilin, anthraquinone vat dyes, benzene, maleic anhydride, phenol, phthalic anhydride and toluene.

Other Organic Chemicals—Acetic acid, acetone, butadiene, ethyleneglycol, ethylene oxide, methanol, ethyl alcohol, hexamethylenetetramine, sebacic acid, styrene, including methyl styrene and formaldehyde.

Solvents—Carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloride, methylethylketone, methylisobutylketone, perchlorethylene and trichlorethylene.

Inorganic Chemicals—Calcium carbide, chlorine, hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen peroxide, synthetic yellow iron oxide, phosphorus, sodium cyanide, soda ash, sodium bichromate and lithium compounds.

Agricultural Chemicals—Benzene hexachloride, DDT, lindane and phosphatic feed supplements.

Other Chemical Materials — Carbon black, penicillin and vulcanized fiber.

Four of the goals are substantially complete:—Quinoline, pentaetrythritol, resorcinol and sodium chlorate. Twelve chemical expansion goals, as of December 15th, were yet to be met either by unassisted industry expansion or through rapid tax amortization. The chemicals and the amounts of production capacity eligible for rapid tax amortization certifications are:—

Coal Chemicals—Naphthalene, 17,000,000 pounds.

Other Organic Chemicals — Glycerin, 35,000,000 pounds; tetraethyl lead chemicals, 33,000,000 pounds, and octyl alcohol, 8,000,000 pounds.

Solvents—Methylene chloride, 6,000,000 pounds.

Inorganic Chemicals—Titanium dioxide, 20,000,000 pounds.

Other Chemical Materials—Nitrogen (combined), 152,000 tons; plastic materials, 1,038,000,000 pounds; polyamide fiber

—Continued on page 56

Congressional Hopper Stuffed With New Bills

The eighty-third congress, which got under way January 3, with the Republicans in control of both houses for only the second time in the past twenty years, saw the introduction of over 1,500 bills and resolutions during the first four days of the session. The flood is expected to keep up for another few days before it subsides to the more normal flow of a few score daily.

The measures touch upon almost every conceivable subject, but for the most part they are of only local interest. Also, their importance can largely be discounted by the fact that probably 90 percent of them are bills or resolutions that failed of enactment last session and are being reintroduced largely for political purposes back home and with the hope that they might be viewed in a more favorable light by the Republican regime.

The bills that are expected to share a big part of the limelight in the months ahead—such as bills for amending the federal food, drug and cosmetic act as a result of court decisions on factory inspection and the investigations of the Delaney committee over the past two years—are yet to make their appearance, but indications are that they will come along soon.

Delaney Studying Two Bills

Rep. John Delaney of New York, who headed up the investigations of the use of chemicals in foods, is now going over the drafts of two bills which he said last week he hopes to have ready for introduction in the next two weeks. One bill is limited to cosmetics and the other to the use of chemicals in foods. Both bills follow the recommendations of the committee that the food, drug and cosmetic law be amended to require the pretesting of new chemicals in foods and cosmetics before they are marketed.

Mr. Delaney indicated to the OPD that he does not now plan to have insecticides covered by the legislation. He said that he believed "something should be done on insecticides" but found that he was encountering too many difficulties in writing legislation that would be adequate. Furthermore, he added, legislation on insecticides would probably go to the house agricultural committee, rather than the interstate commerce committee, where he believed it would have less chance of ever reaching the house floor.

Plugging FDA Inspection Loophole

A bill to plug the loophole punched in the food, drug and cosmetic law by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cardiff case when it denied the right of Food and Drug Administration agents to make plant inspections without the permission of the owners, is now before the budget bureau for study prior to its submission to congress. It is understood to be a simple amendment to the law that allows the agents to inspect upon giving written notice. The drug manufacturers have expressed their approval of the bill and the incoming administration is expected also to endorse it.

Other bills are looked for later in the

—Continued on page 90

Fertilizer Bids for Thailand Shipment Requested by GSA

The General Services Administration las week called for bids to supply relatively small quantities of various fertilizer materials for shipment to Thailand under the Mutual Security Agency program. The bids are to be received up to 2 p. m. January 19. The invitation calls for shipment of the material from the port of export no later than February 16.

Suppliers are asked to submit bids on 700 short tons of ammonium phosphate, minimum 16 percent nitrogen, 20 percent P_2O_5, packed in bags; 160 short tons of ammonium sulphate, minimum 20 percent nitrogen, packaged in bags; 56 short tons of muriate of potash, minimum 50 percent K_2O, packed in bags; and 145 short tons of superphosphate, minimum 42 percent P_2O_5, packed in bags.

The source of supply may be United States and possesisons, Canada, Japan, and European participating (OEEC) countries. Further information may be obtained by contacting Miss M. D. Seeley, agricultural branch, room 5037, purchase division, Emergency Procurement Service, General Services Administration, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Cottonseed Cake Put On Market by Egypt

The Egyptian Ministry of Supply has announced that it will release a portion of its surplus cottonseed cake production for export this year, according to information received last week by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. It is estimated that there is a surplus of decorticated and undecorticated cottonseed cake of about 100,000 short tons.

OFAR explained that undecorticated cottonseed cakes normally contain from 27 to 30 percent protein but decorticated cottonseed cakes usually contain a minimum of 41 percent protein. This decorticated cottonseed cake is the type usually exported owing to its high value in foreign markets, particularly in the United States.

Local government tarification prices range from Egyptian £ 6.40 per metric ton ($16.72 per short ton) for undecorticated cottonseed cakes in cake form to £E.6.80 per ton ($17.77) for cakes in ground form. Prices for decorticated cottonseed cakes average from £E.2 to £E.6 higher ($5.23 to $15.68). During 1951, 11,216 metric tons (12,363 short tons) valued at £E.230,065 ($662,706) were exported at an average of £E.20.5 per ton ($53.60). In the first six months of 1952, about 5,383 metric tons (5,934 short tons) valued at £E.156,683 ($451,328) were exported at an average of £E.29 per ton ($76.06). These amounts are presumed to be mostly the decorticated type of cottonseed cake.

It is understood from Egyptian trade sources, OFAR said, that there is a strong demand from the United States for decorticated cottonseed cakes, ground mill form, with a minimum of 41 percent protein. Since only one factory is now producing decorticated cottonseed cake, only about 5,000 tons a month are estimated to be available for export. This figure is expected to increase when more decorticating equipment is in operation.

Methionine Unit Construction Planned by duPont in Spring

Construction will start early this spring on the first of the manufacturing units to be located on the duPont Company's site near Beaumont, Tex. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., announced, last week. The plant, located on a tract four miles southeast of Beaumont, will provide facilities for the synthesis of methionine, and will be operated by duPont's organic chemicals department.

Cost of the initial installation at Beaumont is estimated at approximately $4,000,000. The methionine unit is but one of a number of manufacturing facilities which duPont plans to erect in the future on the Beaumont site. It is expected to go into production late in 1954. Williard F. Sheldon and Melbourne K. Richards, development engineers in duPont's organic chemicals department, have been appointed superintendent of development and works engineer, respectively, of the new Beaumont works.

Glidden Buys Paint Plant From Eagle-Picher Co.

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, announced last week that it has purchased an Atlanta, Ga., paint plant from the Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and plans to enlarge it to twice is present capacity.

The Atlanta plant is expected to be turning out Glidden paints next month and will be in full production when additions are completed this summer, according to Adrian D. Joyce, Glidden board chairman. The company has purchased an adjoining tract of land and will start immediately to construct a new office building and warehouse. Walter S. Herner has been named superintendent of the plant.

Last month Eagle-Picher announced the discontinuance of its paint and varnish division as part of its objective of strengthening its position as a supplier of raw materials. (OPD, 12/22/'52.)

Pearson, Potter Retire From Mallinckrodt Unit

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Ltd., Montreal, has announced the retirement of two of its officers who have served the company for more than thirty years. A. G. Pearson has retired from active service as vice-president, secretary and director of the company. Herbert E. Potter has retired as treasurer and director. William R. Martin, vice-president, has been named treasurer. H. Larratt Smith has been appointed secretary, and A. K. Morgan becomes assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

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Celanese Plastics Division Sales Post Goes to Keville

John J Keville, jr., has been named assistant general sales manager of the plastics division of the Celanese Corporation of America. He will assist Edward W. Ward, general sales manager of the division in formulating and activating sales policies, organize a training program for new members of the sales department, and assume responsibilities associated with sales promotion and advertising.

Mr. Keville joined the company in 1936, and has been primarily concerned with the sales of transparent films, molding materials and sheets. He has also served as director of product application and fo. the past two years was director of defense development.

Reichard-Coulston Executive Posts Go to J.B. Coulston

Reichard-Coulston, Inc., New York, has announced that J. B. Coulston has become secretary and sales manager. G. H. Casey has been named midwestern district manager, with headquarters in Chicago; Robert Grant has been appointed New England district manager, with headquarters in Boston, and F. E. Smith has been named southern district manager with headquarters in New York.

Int'l Trade Increase Sought Via World Bank Operations

Sen. Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, prospective new chairman of the senate banking committee, introduced a resolution (S. Res. 25) in the senate January 7 for an investigation of means and methods of increasing and expanding international trade through the operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Methanol Plant Construction Set by Heyden, Monsanto

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., have entered into an agreement to build a methanol plant adjoining Monsanto's new acetylene facilities, located in Texas City, Tex., Simon Askin, president of Heyden, and Joseph R. Mares, general manager of Monsanto's Texas operations, have announced.

The methanol plant will use by-product gas from the aceytlene operation. Heyden and Monsanto will share equally in the cost of construction and in the output of th plant which will have approximately 25,000,000 gallons per year capacity. Commercial production will begin in January, 1955.

According to the terms of the agreement between Monsanto and Heyden, the joint enterprise will continue for a period of years and provide for optional termination thereafter.

"Both Heyden and Monsanto are substantial consumers of methanol," Mr. Askin and Mr. Mares said. "By joining in this venture, facilities of adequate size for economic operation are possible."

"This expansion program in partnership with Monsanto Chemical Company is in line with Heyden's policy in recent years to integrate facilities and concentrate its expansion activities in those fields in which it is well established," Mr. Askin continued.

Merck Appoints Dr. Pfister

Dr. Karl Pfister has been appointed director of process research by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., according to an announcement by Dr. Per K. Frolich, vice-president for research and development. Dr. Lewis H. Sarett has been named to succeed Dr. Pfister as director of synthetic medicinals research.

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Price Index Unchanged

The overall OPD price index was unchanged last week. There was considerable price movement in the various markets but advances and declines were in balance. In the oils, fats and waxes market, there were several advances, including coconut, corn, cottonseed, lauric and soybean acids along with rice bran, cottonseed foots and soybean foots oils. Price declines, however, ruled this market. Among commodities reduced were oleostearin, soybean meal, tallow, copra and coconut, corn, cottonseed, olive, peanut and soybean oils. Oleic, stearic and tallow acids were also reduced.

The botanical market took an upturn last week. Prominent among items developing higher prices were echinacea root, prickly ash bark, liverwort leaves and domestic peppermint leaves. Also included in the group of items advanced were arnica flowers, borage flowers, cantharides, Belgian valerian root and cubeb berries. Price changes in the essential oils market included advances in citronella, peppermint and wormseed oils in addition to a reduction in isoeugenol.

Price activity in the drugs and fine chemicals market was limited to advances in blackstrap molasses and crystalline carotene and a decline in vitamin A. Dried blood, tankage and calcium arsenate were reduced in the agricultural chemicals section. The heavy chemicals market was featured by a decline in lead metal. This reduction was followed by corresponding declines in red lead, litharge and orange mineral in the protective coatings materials section. On the up side in this market were blue lead basic sulphate, white lead basic carbonate and white lead basic silicate.

Nitration grade benzol was advanced in the coaltar chemicals market. The textile and leather chemicals and petroleum derivatives markets were without change.

Except for thirty changes in botanicals listed on page 75, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, coconut, 1c. to 2c. per lb. (85).
Corn, ¾c. per lb. (85).
Cottonseed, ¾c. per lb. (85).
Lauric, 90%, 2c. per lb. (85).
60%, 1c. per lb. (85).
Myristic, 1½c. per lb. (85).
Soybean, ¾c. per lb. (85).
Benzol, pure, nitration, Youngstown, 1c. per gal. (53).
Carotene, crystalline, 1,350,000 U.S.P. units per gram, 5c. per gm. (63).
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, 3c. per 1,000,000 units.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb. (81).
White, basic, carbonate, ¾c. per lb.
silicate, ½c. per lb.
sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal. (63).
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb. (77).
Corn, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (85).
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (85).
Peppermint, natural, 25c. per lb. (77).
redistilled, USP, 20c. per lb.
Rice bran, ¼c. per lb. (85).
Soybean foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (85).
Wormseed, 25c. per lb. (77).
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb. (85).
Carnauba, No. 3 ref., 1c. per lb. (85).
Zinc oxide, 35% leaded, 0.30c. per lb. (81).
50% leaded, 0.35c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, oleic, ½c. per lb. (85).
Stearic, ½c. per lb. (85).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (85).
Blood, dried, 50c. per unit of ammonia (54).
Calcium arsenate to dealers, 1c. per lb. (54).
Copra, $10 per ton (85).
Grease, choice white, ¾c. per lb. (85).
Isoeugenol, 5c. per lb. (77).
Lead metal, ¼c. per lb. (42).
Monosilicate, ¼c. per lb. (81).
Red, ¼c. per lb. (81).
Litharge, ¼c. per lb. (81).
Oil, castor, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (85).
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ½c. per lb. (85).
N. Y., ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (85).
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Olive, sc. bbl. (85).
Orange, expressed, Messina, 10c. per lb. (77).
Peanut, crude, 1¼c. per lb. (85).
ref., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (85).
ref., alkali, ½c. per lb.
clarif., ½c. per lb.
salad, ½c. per lb.
Tung, 1¼c. per lb. (85).
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb. (85).
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $5 per ton (85).
Tallow, extra ½c. per lb. (85).
fancy, ½c. per lb.
special, ½c. per lb.
Tankage, 75c. per unit of ammonia (54).
Vitamin A, natural and synthetic, 3c. per 1,000,000 units (63).

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

January 9, 1953	January 2, 1953	January 11, 1952
108.50	108.50	114.58

Mining Engineers to Meet In Los Angeles Feb. 16-19

The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers will hold its 175th annual convention February 16 to 19 in Los Angeles. The meeting will feature technical sessions, symposiums, a program for students and field trips.

Copper Output Gets Tax Aid From DPA

The Defense Production Administration last week announced the issuance of certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for fifty-three new or expanded facilities amounting to $153,393,390, including several projects in the area of the chemical industry, during the two-week period from December 17 through December 30.

With this latest batch of certificates, accelerated tax amortization amounting to $24,082,656,000 has now been granted for 15,015 new or expanded facilities. Of this amount, which is the estimated cost of the facility stripped of such extraneous items as the cost of the land, only a certain percentage may be depreciated at the rapid rate. Thus, of the amount certified for accelerated amortization so far, only 61 percent, or $14,714,424,000 is eligible for rapid depreciation.

Included among the largest certificates just announced was one for the San Manuel Copper Corporation, near Mammoth, Ariz., covering an expansion of facilities to produce copper and molybdenum concentrates costing $54,154,500. The agency allowed rapid write-off of 75 percent of the cost. San Manuel Copper also received certificates covering two other projects, one covering a project costing $9,484,000 of which 50 percent was allowed accelerated amortization, and the other costing $7,590,000 of which 40 percent was allowed.

Other projects in the area of the chemical industry which were granted certificates of necessity were the following:—

Dolomite—Basic Refractories, Inc., Maple Grove, Ohio $3,500,000 invested and 75 percent allowed.

Propane, butane, and natural gasoline—Warren Petroleum Corporation, Panther Creek, Okla., 65 percent allowed on one project costing $481,500, and 40 percent on a second project costing $128,000.

Sulphuric acid—Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Anaconda, Mont., $1,428,800 invested and 70 percent allowed.

Thermoplastic inhibiting tape—National Plastic Products Company, Odenton, Md., $198,395 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Heyden Appoints Degener Chemicals Sales Manager

Fritz Degener has been appointed general sales manager of chemicals for the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, Simon Askin, president, has announced.

Mr. Degener, who has been associated with Heyden since 1930, had been assistant sales manager since 1948. He served as sales manager of Heyden's Chicago branch office from 1938 to 1948. He was a sales representative in the Chicago branch office from 1935 to 1938 and in the New York office from 1930 to 1935.

Dow Drug Sales Head

Donald B. Black has been put in charge of fine chemical sales for the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. He succeeds James Day who recently joined the company's New York office executive staff. Joining the Dow sales department in 1941, Mr. Black has been attached to the firm's general offices at Midland with the exception of two years, 1942 to 1944, during which he was assigned to the Washington, D. C., sales office.

Hooker Promotes Bryant At Niagara Falls Plant

F. L. Bryant has been named superintendent for the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, it has been announced by Bjarne Klaussen, executive vice-president. J. D. Sweeney has been named assistant superintendent of production.

Prior to his recent appointment, Mr. Bryant had been plant superintendent. In his new capacity he will be in charge of production, maintenance engineering, traffic and plant stores. He has been with Hooker since 1935, having been employed in various production departments as chemist, assistant foreman, foreman, department head and assistant production superintendent.

Mr. Sweeney had recently been a trainee as area supervisor in charge of several operating departments He joined Hooker in 1937 and has worked in several departments as an operator, chemist, assistant foreman, foreman and department head. Since 1951 he had been in charge of the Chemical Corps plant operated by Hooker.

Cobalt, Tungsten Export Quotas Are Set Up by OIT

First quarter, 1953 export quotas for cobalt, tungsten, and molybdenum were announced January 5 by the Office of International Trade.

For cobalt, a quota of 7,000 pounds (cobalt content) was established for welding rods and wires (schedule B No. 619039), the same as in the fourth quarter of 1952; and 1,800 pounds for dental alloys (No. 664526). OIT noted that the quota for the latter commodity, which had previously been classified under Nos. 664529 and 915590, represented an increase of 500 pounds over the fourth quarter quota.

In addition, a total of 2,600 pounds (cobalt content) may be licensed for cobalt reagents for laboratory use, salts of organic compounds including cobalt tellate, salts and compounds except chemical pigments, and cobalt-containing paint and varnish driers (Nos. 829970, 839750, 839900 and 843600). This quantity is the same as the fourth quarter quota.

For tungsten, OIT announced that the first quarter export quota for tungsten metal and alloys in crude forms including tungsten carbide, metal and alloys in semifabricated forms including wire, sheet and rods, welding rods and tungsten carbide welding rods, and metal powder (schedule B Nos. 664581, 664583, 619039, and 619157) has been set at 11,000 pounds (tungsten content). The same quantity was made available for export in the fourth quarter.

For molybdenum, the first export quota for ores and concentrates, ferromolybdenum and calcium molybdate (schedule B Nos. 664550, 622085 and 664551) has been established at 1,800,000 pounds (molybdenum content). Of this, not more than 200,000 pounds will be licensed in the form of ferromolybdenum. The 1,800,000 pounds compares with the 1,600,000 pounds made available for this purpose in the fourth quarter.

In addition, a quota of 10,000 pounds (molybdenum content) has been established for exports of molybdenum metal and alloys in crude form except calcium molybdate, wire, semi-fabricated forms including sheets and rods, welding rods and wires, powder and filaments (Nos. 664551, 664553, 664554, 619039, 619153, and 706590). In licensing against this quota, which is the same as that established for the fourth quarter, OIT will approve no more than a total of 3,000 pounds for export in the form of molybdenum wire and filaments.

Grace Chemical Names William Gage President

William P. Gage will become president and a director of the Grace Chemical Company, New York, wholly-owned subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co., on February 1, it has been announced. Mr. Gage has been vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the Shell Chemical Corporation since 1941.

Cyanamid Dept. Manager

Hugh Puckett, formerly southern district manager of the industrial chemicals division, has been named manager of the specialty products department of the American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Puckett has been associated with Cyanamid's industrial chemicals section for twenty-five years. He represented Cyanamid first as assistant southern sales manager, then as southern sales manager and, since 1938, as southern district manager of the industrial chemicals division.

Container Future Seen Good Over Long Term

The long term outlook for container manufacturers "appears very favorable," the Department of Commerce said January 8 in its quarterly report on containers and packaging.

"Defense expenditures are expected to plateau next year and will continue to permeate all industrial activities," it was stated. "This factor alone will undoubtedly sustain a continued record level of business throughout most of 1953.

"To keep abreast with expanding demands, and intensified competition, however, container manufacturers must rely heavily on the development of new products and markets, expansion of present markets, improved quality of existing containers and packaging materials, and, in addition, be alert to changing merchandising requirements as reflected by consumer demands.

"It is apparent that alert, aggressive management recognizing and capitalizing on these factors will, as in the past, continue to expand operations in proportion to the seemingly insatiable economic demands."

Demand Upswing in Late '52

The department said that following a period of softening in demand during the first six months of 1952 because of the stretchout of defense production schedules, a strong upswing in demand occurred in the middle of the third quarter and was continuing in the fourth quarter at the time the report was prepared.

This upswing in many products, it was stated, was greater than the normal seasonal holiday curve and appears to be carrying over in the first quarter of 1953.

The report said that third quarter production of corrugated and solid fiber containers exceeded the second quarter by about 15 percent and topped the first quarter by a greater percentage margin. Order backlogs were the heaviest of the year, with many manufacturers operating at near capacity.

Rigid Plastic Containers

Rigid plastic container manufacturers operated slightly above 75 percent of productive capacity in the third quarter and order backlogs were normal as customers placed orders for immediate delivery. Sales were 15 to 20 percent over the 1951 level. Converters of plastics for packaging were said to be optimistic about the business outlook.

A seasonal decline in collapsible tube demand resulted in a drop of 19.2 percent in third quarter shipments below the second quarter level of 1,612,011 gross. Shipments by end-use categories decreased from 5.9 percent for medicinals and pharmaceuticals to 28.5 percent for dentifrices, with a slight increase of 1.6 percent occurring in tubes for shaving creams. The industry expected a substantial increase in fourth quarter business.

Fertilizer Plant Projected In Indiana by Davison

Plans for the construction of a $1,000,000 fertilizer plant on a twenty acre tract at the northern city limits of New Albany, Ind., have been announced by W. N. Watmough, jr., vice-president of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

The plant will be of latest design, incorporating facilities for production of Davison homogeneous granulated mixed fertilizer. The erection of the new plant is required because the newly constructed Ohio River levee does not protect the present plant, located on the north bend of the river, Mr. Watmough said.

The facility will be designed and constructed by the John J. Harte Company, Atlanta, Ga., and is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1953. Management will continue under J. L. Gayle as plant manager and George Klein, district manager at Nashville.

Sherwin Williams Division Names Egeler Eastern Mgr.

C. Kenneth Egeler has been named eastern manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company's pigment, chemical and color division. Announcement of his appointment was made by B. M. Van Cleve, vice-president and director of the division. In his new post, Mr. Egeler will continue to maintain his headquarters at the company's New York offices.

Mr. Egeler joined Sherwin-Williams in 1936. Four years later he was made assistant, in New York, to Mr. Van Cleve. Until 1948 he served the New York territory as a sales representative, and that year became assistant manager of New York area sales.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The small business committee of the house regards the Federal Trade Commission as a primary source of weakness in the antitrust program. In the past two fiscal years, the committee complains, only fifty-one orders were issued by the commission against restrictive and discriminatory practice. Only fifty-eight formal cases were initiated. "Yet the number of situations needing corrective action is almost incalculable," it was stated.

Of the cases that were settled in these two years, the committee's criticism continued, an average of over three years had elapsed between the initiation and settlement and this does not include the time spent on the preliminary investigation and on subsequent litigation in defending the order. Complex cases may require a decade or more before a final decision is reached.

Lack of adequate funds to carry on antimonopoly work is cited as one of the reasons for "inactivity" on the part of the commission. But the committee reported that another grave weakness in the operations of the agency is the "deep gulf that has appeared within the commission in respect both to the theory of the law and to the procedures of its enforcement." It is no secret, the committee said, that on almost every major issue, particularly those involving the Robinson-Patman act, both the members of the commission and the staff are sharply and sometimes irreconcilably divided.

The blast of the house committee is not new to the FTC. In an earlier report the committee called attention to certain other "weaknesses in the administration" of the agency. Among these were the low level of morale among the staff, lack of consistent policy in the selection of cases, the lack of a vigorous program of enforcing cease-and-desist orders, the relative "ineffectiveness of the trade practice conference program," and the need for more effective relief in price discrimination cases. Events of the past two years gave no cause for the house committee to change its earlier conclusions.

India's Malaria Battle

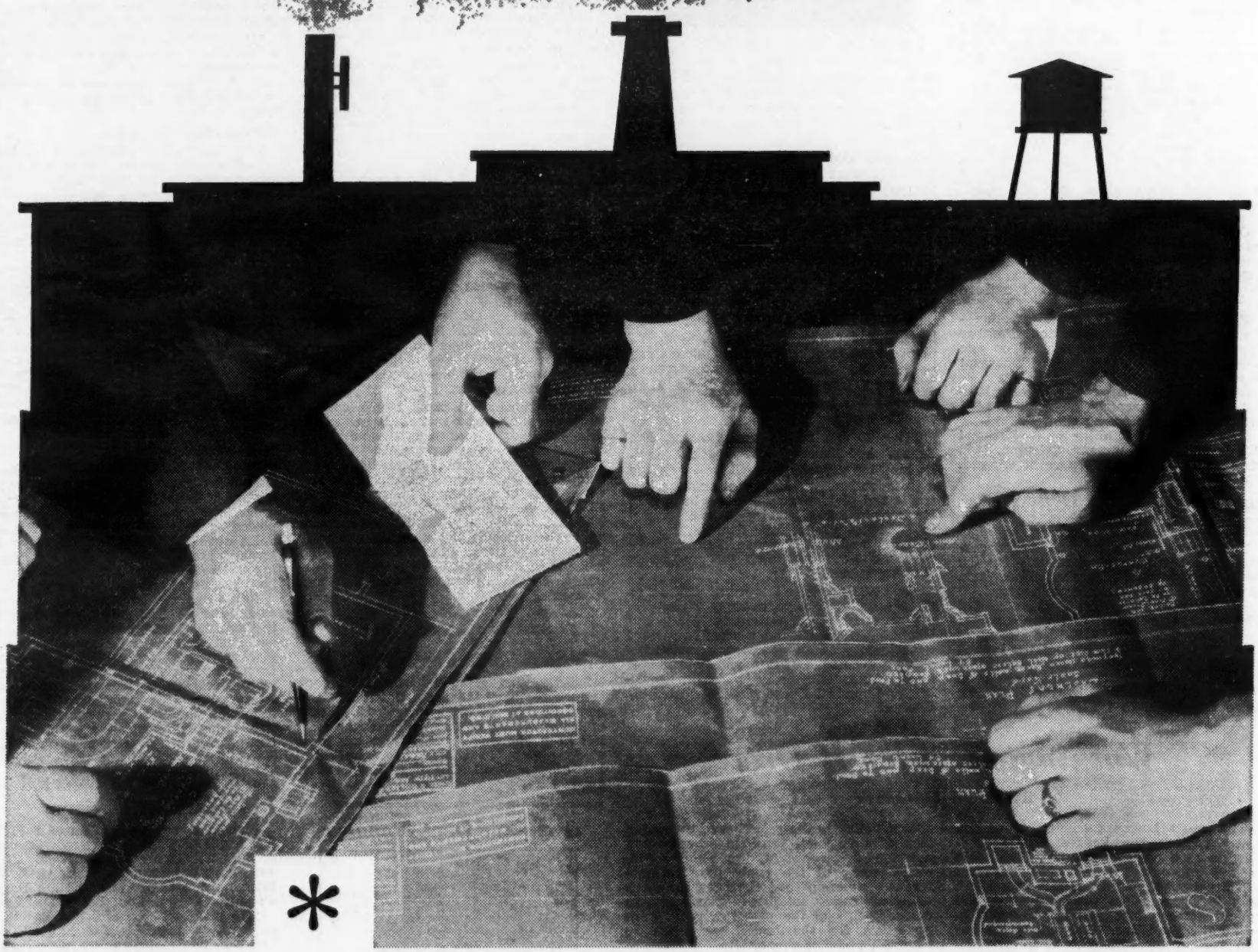
India, with the financial and technical aid of the United States through the Point Four program, is declaring an all-out war against malaria that hopes to provide control and protection for its 75,000,000 people by March of 1954. Malaria control is part of a five-year program of economic development that is gradually getting underway in India.

For the first year's operation of the malaria program, the United States is advancing $5,200,000 of Point Four funds which will be used to purchase some 4,000 long tons of 75 percent wettable DDT, 2,250 Hudson sprayers, 4,500 stirrup pumps, seventy-five motor driven spraying units, seventy-five microscopes, 300 trucks, seventy-five jeeps and nine station wagons. The items are to be purchased in the United States.

These purchases are being supplemented by expenditure by India of 14,900,000 rupees (equivalent of $3,129,000) of its own funds during the same period. During the spring of 1954, the control program also will be supplemented by the output of 750 tons of DDT from a plant now being built in India with UN's World Health Organization assistance. An-

—Continued on page 46

THE BEST LAID PLANS* start at N.Y.Q.



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Technologists, annual symposium, Statler hotel, New York, February 3.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Los Angeles, February 16-19.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern section meetings, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2-4; central section meetings, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western section meetings, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 27-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, closed meeting, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 22; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 20; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Eastern Pest Control Operators Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 5-7.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 26-27; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Sherman hotel, Chicago, March 16-20.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual conference, exhibit, Statler hotel, St. Louis, March 9-11.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Sanitary Supply association, annual meeting and merchandise exposition, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, March 22-25.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 21.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange, annual meeting, Downtown Club, Philadelphia, January 27; annual dinner, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, February 5.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, March 2-6.

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 19-22.

Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual election meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 21.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 16.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Statler hotel, Boston, January 21-23.

Society of the Plastics Industries of Canada, annual conference, Gen. Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, March 10-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., February 18-20, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, January 14; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, February 16-19.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: November

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of November. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Animal foots from refining; 100% basis	1,819,000	2,464,000	3,928,000
Babassu oil, crude		[1]	[1]
refined		[1]	
Castor oil, No. 1	3,549,000	5,485,000	[2]14,464,000
No. 3, crude	1,161,000	2,326,000	[2]5,049,000
Chinawood or tung oil	5,202,000	3,750,000	11,426,000
Coconut oil, crude	38,622,000	47,506,000	[2]45,915,000
refined	31,423,000	26,344,000	8,415,000
Cod and codliver oil	122,000	1,185,000	5,133,000
Corn oil, crude	20,649,000	18,415,000	13,494,000
refined	16,992,000	15,030,000	4,994,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	231,827,000	203,475,000	187,033,000
refined	190,222,000	86,586,000	[2]445,493,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[4]	143,000	1,088,000
Fish oil refined	[4]	2,307,000	1,443,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	1,458,000	723,000	9,187,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	19,000	440,000	973,000
Grease, other than wool	54,636,000	34,533,000	107,168,000
Lard, rendered[5]	226,000,000	[6]14,299,000	96,334,000
refined[5]	132,000,000	15,125,000	39,776,000
Linseed oil raw	54,620,000	47,674,000	626,611,000
refined	22,161,000	19,234,000	35,232,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	[4]	[4]	[4]
Menhaden oil	4,940,000	5,365,000	47,352,000
Neatsfoot oil	167,000	349,000	839,000
Oiticica oil		919,000	4,476,000
Olive oil, edible	96,000	155,000	5,674,000
inedible	[4]	15,000	93,000
sulphur foots	[4]	212,000	2,948,000
Palm oil, crude	[4]	3,117,000	[2]21,026,000
refined	[1]	550,000	465,000
Palm kernel oil, crude		752,000	2,453,000
refined	649,000	722,000	[1]
Peanut oil, crude[2]	4,203,000	5,880,000	1,820,000
refined	5,461,000	4,082,000	3,915,000
Perilla oil	[4]	[4]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[4]	[1]	
refined		426,000	2,532,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	104,000	2,692,000	15,848,000
Sesame oil, crude	[4]	[1]	
refined	[4]	[1]	246,000
Soybean oil, crude	231,017,000	190,434,000	139,602,000
refined	173,576,000	171,950,000	73,545,000
Sperm oil		4,570,000	[2]13,348,000
Tallow, edible	11,121,000	6,657,000	4,848,000
refined	1,612,000	1,336,000	1,013,000
inedible	129,259,000	82,740,000	224,629,000
refined	22,493,000	19,044,000	15,872,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,140,000	1,809,000	12,512,000
refined	912,000	889,000	3,480,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	23,129,000	17,614,000	44,317,000
Whale oil	[4]	[8]	960,000
Wool grease	748,000	[9]	[10]362,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Nov. 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	348,802	319,496	144,420
hulls	tons.	154,926	152,086	52,154
linters	running bales.	[11]233,475	186,152	[12]279,396
hull fiber	lbs.	2,402,000	2,302,000	1,718,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	4,697,000	2,535,000	8,843,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	519,499	501,858	78,110
Lecithin	lbs.	2,112,000	1,829,000	1,643,000
edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	876	744	283
other	tons.	5,122	5,118	810
industrial soy flour	tons.	3,024	2,634	1,316
Other cake and meal—				
Castor beans	tons.	2,584	2,989	4,980
Copra	tons.	10,380	10,706	8,094
Corn germs	tons.	13,912	13,769	650
Flaxseed	tons.	49,978	[13]	27,634
Olive	tons.	126	[13]	62
Peanuts	tons.	3,427	2,628	1,111
Tung nut	tons.	3,089	[13]	438
Other	tons.	3,806	49,563	3,698

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Nov. 30
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	13,327,000	13,919,000	13,997,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,542,000	1,370,000	3,760,000
Deodorized oil[15]	19,081,000	6,843,000	6,283,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	301,000	645,000	2,842,000
Fatty acids from fractionating or pressing—			
Oleic acid	5,622,000	3,331,000	[16]14,416,000
Stearic acid	4,995,000	5,550,000	[17]9,190,000
Other acids	4,389,000	696,000	5,732,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[4]	235,000	780,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[18]	10,629,000	7,527,000	15,336,000
crude (100% basis)[18]	15,937,000	18,253,000	11,622,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,043,000	7,102,000	11,006,000
Grease oil and lard oil	4,900,000	2,926,000	6,472,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	33,349,000	33,322,000	19,154,000
Soybean	91,975,000	83,433,000	33,176,000
Other	4,999,000	3,346,000	2,297,000
Inedible			
Animal	2,187,000	1,406,000	3,146,000
Vegetable	[4]	1,435,000	1,518,000
Fish	[4]	2,315,000	4,477,000
Oleomargarine	105,480,000	[9]	21,694,000
Oleo oil	4,577,000	805,000	3,004,000
Shortening	126,622,000	612,000	93,676,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	3,130,000	2,079,000	[19]5,702,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,566,000	1,360,000	2,459,000
inedible	1,535,000	1,100,000	1,615,000
vegetable oil, winter	8,219,000	7,855,000	15,098,000
Tall oil, crude	25,858,000	19,861,000	69,024,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	10,336,000	6,706,000	16,974,000
Tallow oil			
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	14,851,000	14,180,000	26,684,000
Winterized oil	34,930,000	22,306,000	24,357,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Nov. 30
Castor beans	6,909	4,994	3,530
Copra	25,995	30,262	12,324
Corn germs	26,624	26,441	1,661
Cottonseed	1,097,259	719,410	2,387,760
Flaxseed	60,677	75,585	157,396
Olives	482	486	41
Peanuts[14]	4,624	5,452	3,644
Soybeans	787,216	661,101	2,691,000
Tung nuts	22,895	16,684	6,993
Other	4,468	4,545	2,333

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.
[3] Includes 161,064,000 pounds owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 80,439,000 pounds for November 30, 1952, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
[8] Included in "Sperm Oil."
[9] Data not available.
[10] Held by wool scourers.
[11] Includes 55,676 bales first cut, 160,856 bales second cut, and 16,943 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 595.7; first cut, 575.3; second cut, 604.3; and mill run, 580.8 pounds.
[12] Includes 74,916 bales first cut, 177,173 bales second cut, and 27,309 bales mill run.
[13] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[14] Data collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
[15] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[16] November data include 8,217,000 pounds held by producers.
[17] November data include 3,349,000 pounds held by producers.
[18] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.
[19] November data include 2,854,000 pounds held by producers.

Compressed Gas Ass'n Shapes Meeting Plans

The Compressed Gas Association has announced the program for its fortieth annual meeting, which will be held January 26 and 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

During the morning of January 26 there will be meetings of the anhydrous ammonia committee, the medical gases committee and the transportation committee. The annual business meeting of members will take place immediately after a luncheon on the following day. At that time, members will elect an executive board and officers for the ensuing year.

On the opening day at a luncheon, Gilbert MacKay, of Gilbert MacKay Associates, will be the guest speaker. His topic will be "Business Conditions During the Next Four Years." In the afternoon, a technical session will be held, with J. J. Crowe serving as chairman. Dr. E. G. Young, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will discuss "Fluorine Chemistry," and W. R. Bohlman, of the Pressed Steel Tank Company, will speak on "The Determination of Maximum Energy of Compressed Liquefied Gases."

Prepared Discussions

Following this, there will be a prepared discussion by K. H. Hachmuth, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., and Albert Schmidlin, of Walter Kidde & Co., Belleville, N. J. Dr. Phillip Miller, of the Walter Kidde nuclear laboratories, will then discuss "Industrial Applications of Fission Products."

On January 27, the technical session will feature a symposium on transportation, Donald A. Ward, chairman of the association's transportation committee and director of transportation for the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will be the moderator.

Addresses at Symposium

Addresses to be presented at this time will include:—"How ICC Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Affect Private Vehicle Operators," by E. G. Fox, of the bureau of

—Continued on page 73

New York AIC, ACS Joint Symposium Set for Thursday

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists and the New York section of the American Chemical Society will hold a symposium on "Public Relations for Chemists" Thursday at the Commodore hotel, New York.

The morning session will open with Karl M. Herstein, chairman of the New York chapter of the AIC, presiding. Walter J. Murphy, editor of *Chemical & Engineering News*, will preside. The following addresses will be made:—"Why Public Relations for Chemists?" Robert L. Taylor, vice-president, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., New York; "The Chemist and His Profession," Dr. Henry B. Hass, The Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., New York, and "The Responsibilities of the Chemist to His Country," Dr. Emil Ott, director of research, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

E. J. Durham, chairman of the New York section of ACS, will open the afternoon session. Mr. Murphy will preside. The addresses will include:—"Don't Be A Stillborn Chemist," Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, dean of the graduate school of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; "The Chemist and His Industry," Dr. George F. Rugar, assistant manager of the technical service division of the Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio; "Industry and Its Chemists," Robert B. Semple, president of the Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., "The Professor and His Public," Dr. J. C. Warner, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

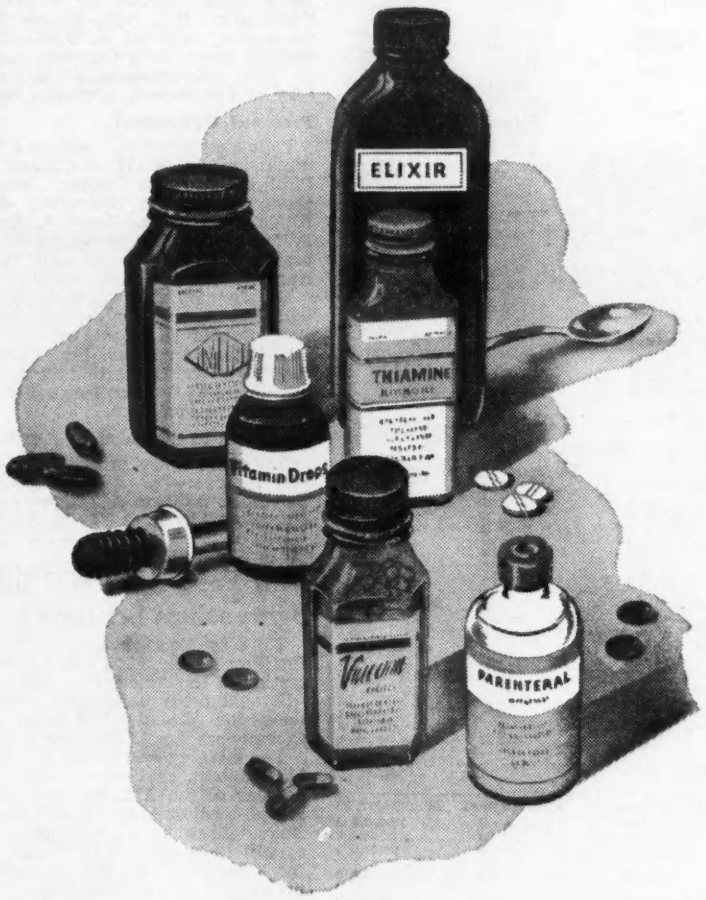
SOCMA to Hear Bartram At Meeting on Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will meet Wednesday at the Commodore hotel, New York, to hear Victor G. Bartram, president of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., speak on "A Survey of the Chemical Industry in Canada." Mr. Bartram is also president of Canadian Resins & Chemicals, Ltd.; St. Maurice Chemicals, Ltd., and is a director of a number of Canadian and United States companies. Cocktails will be served 12:15 p.m., with luncheon following one-half hour later.

SAACI to Meet January 21

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual election meeting January 21 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. The meeting is limited to members. Cocktails will be served from 5:30 p. m.

The Correct Thiamine for Your Product



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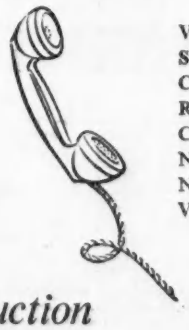

Vitamin A Palmitate
Solution of Vitamin A Palmitate in Corn Oil
Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Niacin U.S.P.
Niacinamide U.S.P.
Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride

Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Choline Chloride
Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 9 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms works lb 40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. 26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb 27½- —
smaller lots lb .30½- —
USP, bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb .61 —
smaller lots lb .62 .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. 17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l. dlvd. lb .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb 1.14 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.15 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb .08½- .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile dms., c.l. works lb. 45 - —
l.c.l., works lb 47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls, works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone cns. dms lb 1.35 1.85
tech. dms., t.c.l. works lb .75 —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l. works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 9.65 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 12.45 - —
glacial synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.90 -16.00
cbys. inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP dms works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh; powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech. bbls., frt equald lb 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white)

USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —

Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.40 —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs 2.80 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450

USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech. 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, con 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N Y or Chi ton 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 196.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 146.50 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton 120.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N Y or Chi ton 166.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 171.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 151.50 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 176.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 96.75 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼ .33½
Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .32¼ .33½
Cassello dms frt alld lb 1.44 —
Castor oil, dms lb. .22½ .23
Chicago bbls. frt alld lb 1.21 —
Chlorosulphonic dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .039 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .044 .050
tanks, frt equald lb .034 —
Cholic, 10 to 23-lb. lots, fiber dms. lb.10.75 -10.85
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. .27 .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic refd bots lb 3.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½ —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran. fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .24½ —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs lb .26½ —
Anhydrous and USP powdered citric acid, ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .75 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .22¾- .23½
tankcars lb. .21 - .21¾
double dist., dms lb. .23¾- .24½
tankcars lb. .22 - .22½
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
tanks lb. .10¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C. ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
tmp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex., whse gal. .85 - .95
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .73 .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .58 .63
211° C to 226° C. non-ret. dms c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 296° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .46 —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic tech. bbls lb .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb.25.00 -25.50
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb.18.40 -18.45
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb.23.50 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Digtycolic, bgs, works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 —
t.c.l. works lb .35½ —
tanks works lb .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 —
Folic, bots, fib cns. kilo or more gram 1.60 —
Formic, 85% cbys. c.l., works lb. .142 .17
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls, dms lb .37 .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.76
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb 23½ .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.56 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld. lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1950
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% bbls., non-returns., Phila., basis 100% lb. .13 - —
tanks Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .085 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb.10.00 —
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld lb .64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb .22½ .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
cbys., works 100 lbs 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .33¾- .34½
60%, dms lb. .23¼- .24
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2060- .2110
water-white, dms lb. .2360- .2410
Maleic, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truck-loads, works lb .76 —
less than truckload, works lb 76½ .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 98%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton.25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton.27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton.32.00 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .28¼- .30¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs 5.00 —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13 - .13¾
tanks lb. .11¼- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .15½- .16¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms, works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms, ton lots, works lb. .66 —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p	end point	photo.	photographic
		equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
CD.	completely denatured	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
col.	color	indust.	industrial	s.g	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
CP.	chemically pure	lb.	pound	s.u	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	N	nitrogen	W	west
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
				w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

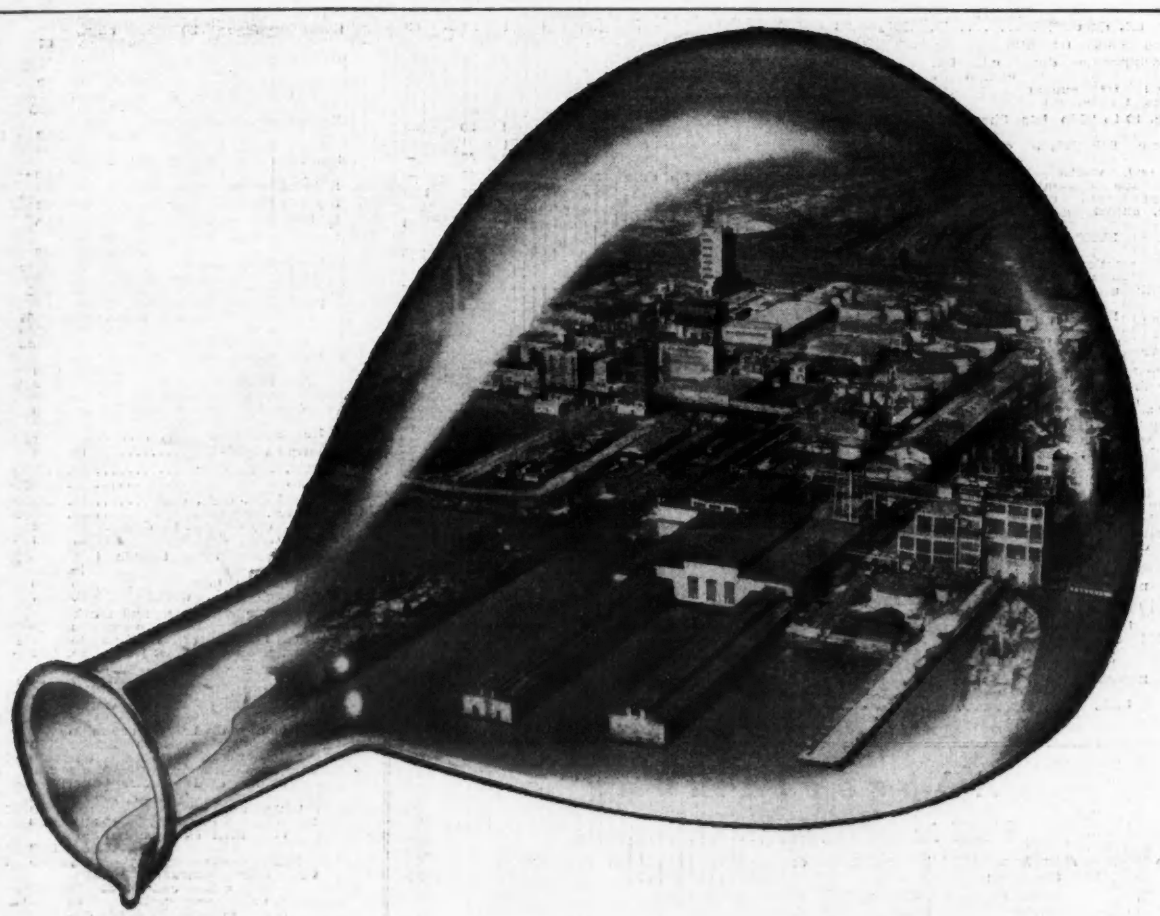
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tecn., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93½- .95
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .13½- .14¼
single, dist., dms lb. .13 - .13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .11½- .12¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 3.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 —
96-100%, tanks, works ton 21.00 —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l, same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10 - .10¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .11 - .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .96 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .28 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .65 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. 44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 45 - .47
tanks, works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 25.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.61 - 2.63
powder, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.67
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.01 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms, dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
secondary dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 .93
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- .68½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .58½- .72½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .42½- .56½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - .69
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .78
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - .68
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .56
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - .67
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .55
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .69
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .73
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .57
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .57½
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53½- .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- .56½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52½- .66½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .75½
tanks, same basis gal. .40½- .54½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .79
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .58
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - .56½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 20.47 -20.62
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.51 -20.71
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 -20.50
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52 - .67
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - .55
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. 21.57 -21.72
c.l., same basis gal. 21.61 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 -21.60
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½- .54
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- .59
tanks, dlvd gal. .38½- .42
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52¾- .55½
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57¾- .59½
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾- .59½
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .59
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .64
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 - .47



ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C. P.
AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE
ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

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ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS
1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Alcohol, lauryl, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms ..... lb 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs.,
ton lots, works lb. .72½ - 76
smaller lots works lb. .77½ - 81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N Y lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms c.l.,
Niagara Falls N. Y lb .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly N Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls N Y lb .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut, dms, c.l, works, frt. alld lb. .64½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt, alld ..... lb. .76½ - —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs ..... lb. .45 - 46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 28.80 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld ..... gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .28 - .30
powdered, cs ..... lb. .44 - .45
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanapthol bbls, frt alld lb .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, frt, alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0410 - .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls, l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works .. lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms, works lb .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs, dlvd ..... lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate precip, bbls lb .44 - —
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb lots lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .19 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined),
crystalline flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms, frt, alld lb .14 - .15
kgs., frt, alld ..... lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt, alld. lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt, alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt, alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt, alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½ - —
standard dms ..... lb. .68½ - —
rubber grade, dms ..... lb. .58½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms .. lb. .54½ - —
varnish, standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt, alld, lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l ... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs. works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works .... lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - 16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 7.50 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene bbls ..... lb .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol cns., dms., works lb 60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP bots dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, tertilizer, tanks, works .. ton. 79.00 - 82.00
pure cyls., extra zone 1 lb .17 - 17½
2 ..... lb. .17 - .18
3 ..... lb. .17 - .19
4 ..... lb. .20 - .21
5 ..... lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works .. ton. 80.00 - 84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis .. ton. 90.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.65 - 11.15
white, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 6.50 - —

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis .. ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .31 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .... ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l ..... lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .34½ - .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2035 - .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms ..... lb .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms .. lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms ..... lb. .80 - 85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works .. lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - 75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bots, dms lb .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF dms kgs lb 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms., works lb .11 - 12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms., works lb .18 - 20
Sulphate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens ton 44.00 - 49.50
synthetic bgs. c.l. western works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ..... ton. 47.00 - 49.50
purified dms., works lb .07½ - 08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works ton. 211.50 - —
t.c.l. basis 100% works ton 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt alld ton 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb .18 - —
t.c.l. works lb .19 - 30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96

Calco

THE NEED FOR
FOLIC ACID

The essential role of folic acid in the formation of nucleoprotein is demonstrated most dramatically in those tissues undergoing rapid proliferation, notably hemopoietic and fetal tissues.

It has long been known that mouse and rat embryos die and are resorbed in the presence of a folic acid deficiency. Recent studies have shown that in humans, too, an acute folic acid deficiency induced by the administration of an antagonist results in fetal death.

The severity of this effect merely accentuates the basic nature of the role played by this vitamin in the multiplication of all, or almost all, living cells.

Folic Acid should be included in all multi-vitamin and B-Complex formulae.

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Choline Bitartrate
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Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biotin

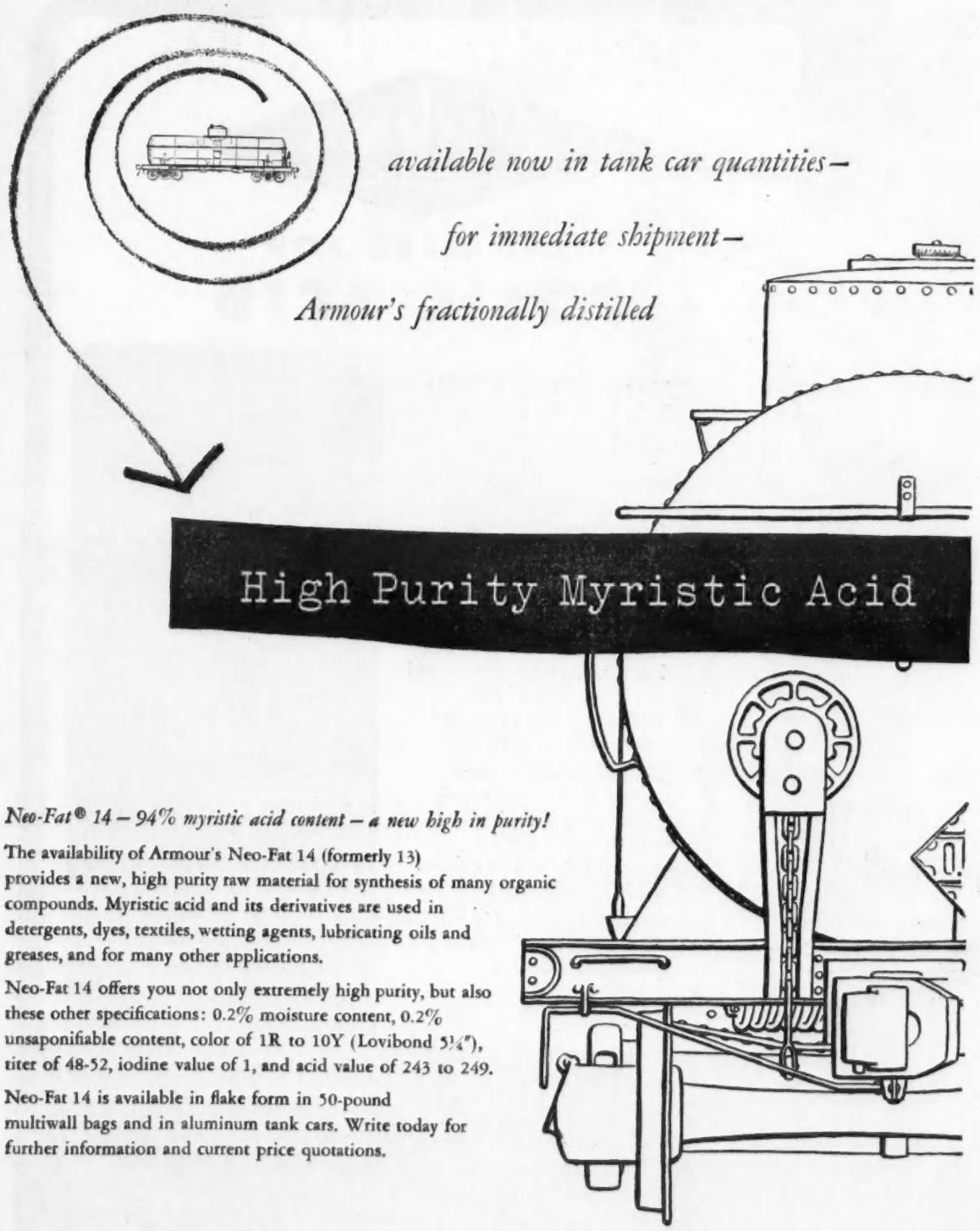
Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
60% solution, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots	lb	32.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6.50	7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots	lb	32.00	—
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots	lb	32.00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6.50	7.00
Sulphate dextro, dms	lb	32.00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6.50	7.00
Amyl acetate ex fuse; oil, tech. E of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
ex pentane dms. c.l., frt alld E of Rockies	lb	20	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	21	—
tanks, same basis	lb	18	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl)			
Butyrate dms	lb	90	1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	1.70	2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	75	.95
Anethol NF cns. dms	lb	1.20	1.60
Angelica root dom. bls	lb	60	70
imported bls	lb	50	80
Angostura bark bls	lb	43	48
Anilin oil dms c.l. works frt alld	lb	19	—
t.c.l. works frt alld	lb	20	—
tanks, works frt alld	lb	18	—
Salt dms. frt alld	lb	30	—
Anise, Balkan, bgs	lb.	.12¼	.13
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.68	Nom.
Czech, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Mexican, bgs	lb	.14½	.15
Spanish, bgs	lb	.15	15½
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb	2.35	2.80
Annatto seed, whole bgs	lb.	.26	—
powdered dms	lb	.28	—
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt alld	lb	.85	.87
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.34½	—
cases, c.l. mines	lb	.35	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb	.30	.36
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.31½	.37½
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. dlvd	lb	.38	.38½
Trichloride, pails c.l. works	lb	.43	.47
t.c.l., works	lb	.45	.49
solution cbys., works	lb.	.29	.30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic			
Antipyrene NF dms	lb	2.50	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz	23.40	23.90
Areca nuts, powd. bbls	lb	.13	.16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots tins	oz	5.00	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo dms., 1 kilo lots	kilo	77.00	—
Argols, min 50% bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100%	lb.	21.50	Nom.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb.	.70	.71
root, bls	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't	lb.	.80	.90
Iriexide, USP dms	lb.	.48	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	.07½
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.32	.35
powd. bbls. dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	1,300.00	—
No 2 c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	675.00	—
Run-of-mine c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	556.00	—
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton	436.00	—
3R, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	371.00	—
3T, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	348.00	—
5Z, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	321.00	—
4K, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	173.00	—
4M c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	173.00	—
4T, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	156.00	—
4Z, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	156.00	—
5D c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	122.50	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	122.50	—
5M, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	116.50	—
5R, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	110.00	—
6D, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	78.00	—
7D, c.l, (30 tons) mines	ton	68.50	—
7F, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	65.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	55.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	46.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	—
7R, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	39.00	—
7T c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	37.00	—
7RF, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	40.00	—
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	—
8S c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	27.00	—

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U S funds f.o.b. mines. t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah	ton	34.00	—
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	38.00	—
270°-295°F fusing point bgs. c.l. same basis	ton	37.00	—
jet, bgs. c.l., same basis	ton	34.00	—
Maniak No 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks, tank wagon refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refinery	ton	22.00	—
80-300 penetration tanks tank wagon, refinery	ton	21.00	—
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots.	oz.	9.35	10.50
Sulphate, USP, bots.	oz.	5.25	6.30

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.70	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units	50,000 units.	.75	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs	lb	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark bags	lb	.35	.40
tree bark bgs	lb	.40	.45
Barbital USP 100 lb dms	lb	5.00	—
Sodium USP dms	lb	5.25	5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l. works	ton	85.50	—
smaller lots works	ton	95.50	—
Chlorate kgs., works	lb	.34	.38
Chloride anhyd bgs. c.l., works bgs	ton	152.00	—
c.l. works	ton	162.00	—
Nb cryst. dms	lb.	.16	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Hydrate crystals bgs	ton	190.00	200.00
Iodide bots	lb	6.14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls c.l. works	lb	12½	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.14	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works.	ton	250.00	—
c.l. works	ton	260.00	—
Peroxide dms works	lb	.16	—
Stearate cns. c.l	lb	.37	—
ton lots	lb	.38	—
less ton lots	lb	.39	—
Sulphate tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
X-ray, bbls	lb	.14	—
Sulphide dms., c.l., works	ton	71.50	—
t.c.l. works	ton	81.50	—
Baryte ore approx 94% $BaSO_4$ bulk mines	ton	9.40	12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color bgs mines	ton	20.00	—
95-75% bgs mines	ton	20.00	—
water grd. paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis	ton	37.60	37.85
ex whse N Y	ton	53.45	61.75
Bauxite bulk mines	ton	9.50	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna, leaf, bls	lb.	.35	.50
root, bls	lb	.35	.40
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.32	.35
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works	ton	12.50	—
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	65.90	—
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	77.80	—
1 ton lots, ex wase	ton	80.30	—
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	63.40	—
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	75.60	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	78.10	—
Benzal chloride cbys works	lb	.22	.23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	.79
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.49	.54
Benzene (see benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane) tech., bgs. dms. c.l. works, gamma unit	lb.	.013	.015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.019	.021
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit.	lb.	.0185	—
l.c.l. dlvd. gamma unit	lb.	.0225	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0280	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0325	—
Benzidine base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.94	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzol, pure nitration, tanks, works Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.38¾	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30	.38½
Chicago district	gal.	.30	.36¾
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	.35
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36¾	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.38¾	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37	—
Loram, Ohio	gal.	.30	—
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.38¾	.39
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.36½
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.38¾	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.38¾	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.38¼	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzophenone dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	46¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Benzotrichloride cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	.24½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	.25½
Peroxide pure, fib cans., works	lb	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.65	1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.72	.80
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns	lb.	1.60	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.35	1.80
Salicylate bots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.68	2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns.	lb.	8.60	9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.32	.35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½	—
tech., bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	3.00	—
custom contract	lb.	1.65	1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb	1.05	1.10
Betaethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works	lb	1.05	—
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—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ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION

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Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, oxs, ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms ..... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF, fib, dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 - —
cs, l.c.l. ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher.
Carbon channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns, l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls ..... lb. .32 - .35
root, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .55 - .58
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
toner, bbls, litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10

Blue, Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .39¾- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis... lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable... ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis ... lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ... lb. .39¾- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
soluble, bbls, same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.... lb. 6.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. (ex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .13

Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.70.00 Nom.
steamed, works, E ..... ton.75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls ... lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs, $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .30 - .32
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works ..... lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¼
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —

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Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.	lb.	.23	.30
imported, bleached, bls.	lb.	.70	Nom.
stripped, bls.	lb.	.30	.40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works	gram.	.93	—
25 to 249 grams, works	gram.	1.00	—
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works	unit.	.04¾	—
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works	unit.	.05¼	—
less than 1,000 standard units, works	unit	.05¾	—
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs.		3.00	4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt., alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.09	.10
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.11
Bromide, NF, jars	lb	.90	.92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	—
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, cryst, purified, bbls., jars	lb	.28	.30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	25 00	—
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld	ton.	10.50	—
pellets, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	31.25	—
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.65	—
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	23.50	—
t.c.l. works, same basis	ton.	32.00	69.00
USP gran, bbls	lb.	.30	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	.30
Cyanide dms, dlvd E. of Rockies,	lb.	.24	.50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.	lb.	.65	.74
USP, bbls, dms	lb	.58	.67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb	2.00	2.15
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.20	4.00
Hydrochlorite high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	21.00	-23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis	dm.	25 25	-29 85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less	lb.	.90	.93
Iodide, jars	lb	4.32	—
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Mancetate, USP dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾	—
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.10	.12
fertilizer grade bgs., c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	49.25	—
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted	gram.	.07½	—
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	7 05	7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms	lb	70	—
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.10	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	7 60	7.95
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
t.c.l., bgs. works	ton	95.00	—
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald	lb.	.0625	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.0675	—
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.10	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.27¾	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works,	lb.	.06	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.06½	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
ton lots	lb	.36	—
less ton lots	lb	.37	—
Sulphate (see Gypsum)			
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.	lb.	2.60	3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.65	3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	.50	.65
Calomel, USP powd. dms.	lb.	4.02	4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.1930	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1980	.2115
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1660	—
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.00	3.12
natural USP powd. 100-lb lots, bbls	lb.	.50	.52
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs	lb.	.63	.65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 2,500-lb. lots	lb.	.55½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	.66
USP gran powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots	lb.	.57	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	.59	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.90	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.91	—
smaller lots	lb.	.92	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canella alba bark bls	lb	.25	.33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs.	lb.	4.00	4.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.35	4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms.	lb.	4.25	5.75
from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.75	6.25
Caramel coloring, NF bbls	gal	1.05	1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.09¾	.10
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb	1.25	—
steel-dms., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works frt alld competitive points	lb.	.0700	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0800	—
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.0950	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1050	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0490	—
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl	lb.	.08	—
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.1097	.1197
NF, chys	lb.	.17	.18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0847	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.0897	—
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.1047	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.1107	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772	—
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points	lb.	.0822	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs.	lb.	3.75	4.00
medium, cs.	lb.	3.20	3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.15	—
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	2.25	2.30
Mangalore type, cs.	lb.	2.25	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat	lb.	1.80	—
Ceylon, bgs	lb.	1.90	—
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).			

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dvld.	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works	gm.	.55	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units.		.33	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units.		.38	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	7.50	7.75
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.36
Casein, dom. acid-precip. standard, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.28	.32
premium bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point	lb.	.36½	40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more ex dock	lb.	.19¼	.21
Cashewnut shell liquid treated dms. c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	22	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	23	—
dm. lots same basis	lb.	25	—
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.	lb.	.17½	.18
longstick	lb.	.23	.24
shortick, bls.	lb.	.19	.20
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.35	—
broken, bls.	lb.	23	—
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls	lb	28	Nom.
unscraped bls.	lb.	.27½	Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.42	Nom.
medium, bls.	lb.	.45	Nom.
thin, bls.	lb.	.50	Nom.
Cassia buds, bgs.	lb.	1.05	1.10
Fistula, bskts	lb	25	.30
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	195.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	37.25	—

Castoreum, artificial, cns.	lb.	9.00	9.25
natural, cns	lb.	7.00	-30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.17½	—
resublimed dms., works	lb.	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, southern bls.	lb.	.65	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.36	.36½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.27	.27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.40	.45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53	.59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.48	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.64	—
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.54	—
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.64	—
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works	lb.	.68	—
medium viscosity same basis	lb.	.54	—
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works	lb.	.63	—

Calamus Root—Charcoal, Hardwood

Cellulose acetate molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	.58
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld on 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.50	—
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more	lb.	1.60	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.	lb	No prices.	
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	1.85	2.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.90	2.10
Chalk precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.0295	.033
t.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.0395	.05
paint, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	40.50	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works, t.c.l.	ton.	52.50	-60.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l. works.	ton.	55.00	-60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.90	.95
Roman, cs.	lb.	.80	.90
Charcoal activated NF, fib dms., c.l. works	lb	25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	26½	.32¼
smaller lots works	lb	27	.50
Bone (see Black, bone)			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.00	-88.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	70.40	—
granular bgs., works	ton	77 00	—

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

Jan. 1953

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals products and their applications is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to other interested members of your organization. Additional product information, through Wyandotte research and technical service facilities, and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are always available upon request. May we serve you?

RESEARCH WITH A CAPITAL "R"

Wyandotte's Research Center is being enlarged. Expanded facilities enable us to offer Wyandotte's intensive research service on an even broader base to industry in both the organic and inorganic fields; also on problems involving sanitation and germicides, electroplating, and the entire area of commercial cleaning.

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If you have a problem involving the application of existing chemicals . . . or a problem which may even require the development of a new chemical, let Wyandotte Research help you. Knowing your needs, we may be able to save you valuable time and considerable expense. Our research and technical experience have proven useful to many companies. May we help you?

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF: SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, CARBOSE

BY JANUARY 20th, our expanded production of Soda Ash, Caustic, and Carbose* will all be in. If your requirements for these products are growing, or you desire an additional source of supply, contact us.

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Everyone who uses Caustic will want this new Wyandotte book -- packed with helpful information and technical data. Mailed on request.

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In addition to standard drums (12" openings), Wyandotte now offers anhydrous caustic soda in easy-to-use open head drums (at small additional cost). This insures greater safety, more efficiency and greater economy in your operations. Write us for data.

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Do you know that Wyandotte ships Calcium Carbonate in bulk? If you can handle shipments in hopper cars, you may discover important savings by ordering Purecal* (Wyandotte's precipitated Calcium Carbonate) in bulk. Savings in per-ton costs, handling costs are possible.

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Charcoal, Pinewood—Cornsilk

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - 53.50
lump bgs. c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 23.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 55% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543 - —
tanks, works lb. .0425 - .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1165 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works lb 75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½ - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works, lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 - 60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - 67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - 9.50

Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½ - —
cbys. works lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF cns., dms lb 1.05 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .25½ - .26
"0000", bgs lb. .36 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00

Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton. 10.00 - 12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton. 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton. 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton. 27.00 - 30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton. 43.00 - 45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton. 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. Georgia ton. 54.00 - 56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs c.l., works ton. 11.50 - 14.50
l.c.l., works ton. 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 - 11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.50 - 17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton. 20.00 - 40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.58 - 1.63
Clover tops, red, bgs lb 45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity bgs., c.l. dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms. c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 .15
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾ - —
Carbonate, 48% powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼ - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.32 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼ - —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼ - —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co. kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾ - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .76 - —
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 65.00 - 70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .20 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
Carbonate, 55% bgs. works lb. .22 .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾ - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .633 - —
Gluconate cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½ - .27¼
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾ - —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls., works. lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - .45½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½ - .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.35
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - 15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100-lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. 1615 - 2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton. 21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 225.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 220.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .08½ Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .07 .07¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .05½ - .06
Roumanian, bgs lb. .06 - .06¼
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14

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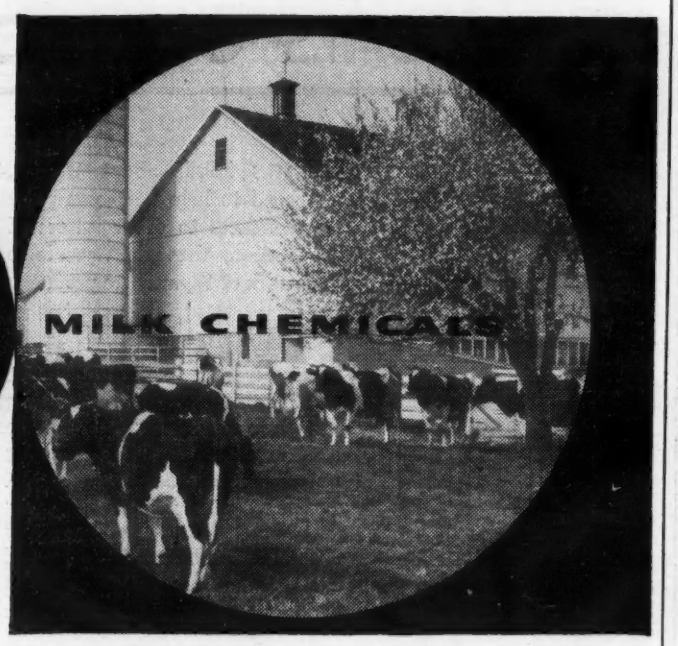

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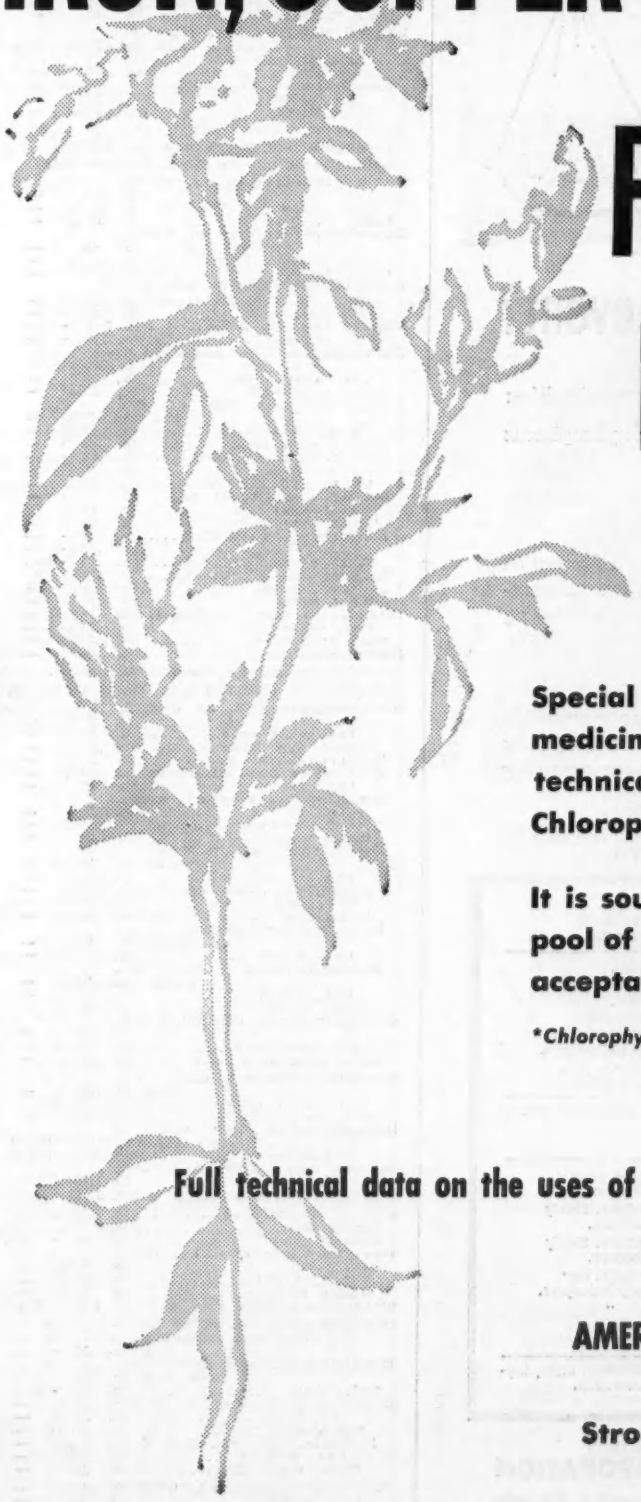

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Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .20 - .38
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.78.00 -80.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25¾ - —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .26
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14¼ - .15
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¾ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .24¾ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼ - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼ - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - 74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 12% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½ - —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms lb 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works, lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾ - .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .79½ - —
tanks, works lb. .76¾ - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo.135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .30½ - .34
Oleate, dms lb. .28½ - .29¼
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26¼
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. .74¾ - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .21 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —

are these

alkyl phosphites your blessed event?

DIALKYL and **TRIALKYL** PHOSPHITES are new arrivals in the chemical world... so new that their full possibilities have not yet been developed. Perhaps their birth may represent a "blessed event" in your particular field. It will pay you to examine the interesting properties of these new organic compounds.

Laboratory tests indicate these and many other use opportunities:

...As intermediates in the synthesis of other organic phosphorus compounds.

...As additives to lubricating oils, to serve as corrosion inhibitors, stabilizers, and antioxidants.

...In extreme pressure lubricants, to improve such factors as viscosity, film strength, load carrying capacity, penetrability, and to retard wearing, scuffing and seizing of bearing surfaces.

...As stabilizers, plasticizers, and antistatic agents.

All of the Alkyl Phosphites listed in the table below are available in commercial quantities. Samples and technical literature are yours for the asking. Simply request these on your company letterhead.

VC CHEMICALS ®

Elemental Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites

Other Organic Compounds of Phosphorus

DIALKYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHITES	Boiling Point	Specific Gravity	Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup	Solubility in Water
DIMETHYL	72-3°C/25 mm	1.200	205°F	Soluble. Hydrolyzes.
DIETHYL	65-6°C/6 mm	1.078	195°F	Soluble. Hydrolyzes.
DIBUTYL	118-9°C/7 mm	0.995	250°F	Slightly soluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL	163-4°C/3 mm	0.937	330°F	Insoluble. Very slowly hydrolyzes.

All possess good thermal stability. Miscible with alcohol, ether, and most of the common organic solvents.

TRIALKYL PHOSPHITES				
TRIETHYL	65-6°C/24 mm	0.969	130°F	Slightly soluble. Hydrolyzes.
TRI-2-PROPYL	84-6°C/50 mm	0.914	165°F	Insoluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
TRIBUTYL	118-21°C/7 mm	0.925	250°F	Insoluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
TRIHEXYL	135-41°C/0-2 mm	0.897	320°F	Insoluble. Very slowly hydrolyzes.
TRI-ISO-OCTYL	161-4°C/0-3 mm	0.891	385°F	"
TRI-2-ETHYLHEXYL	163-4°C/0-3 mm	0.902	365°F	"

All possess good thermal stability. Miscible with alcohols, benzene, ether, heptane, carbon tetrachloride, and most of the common organic solvents.

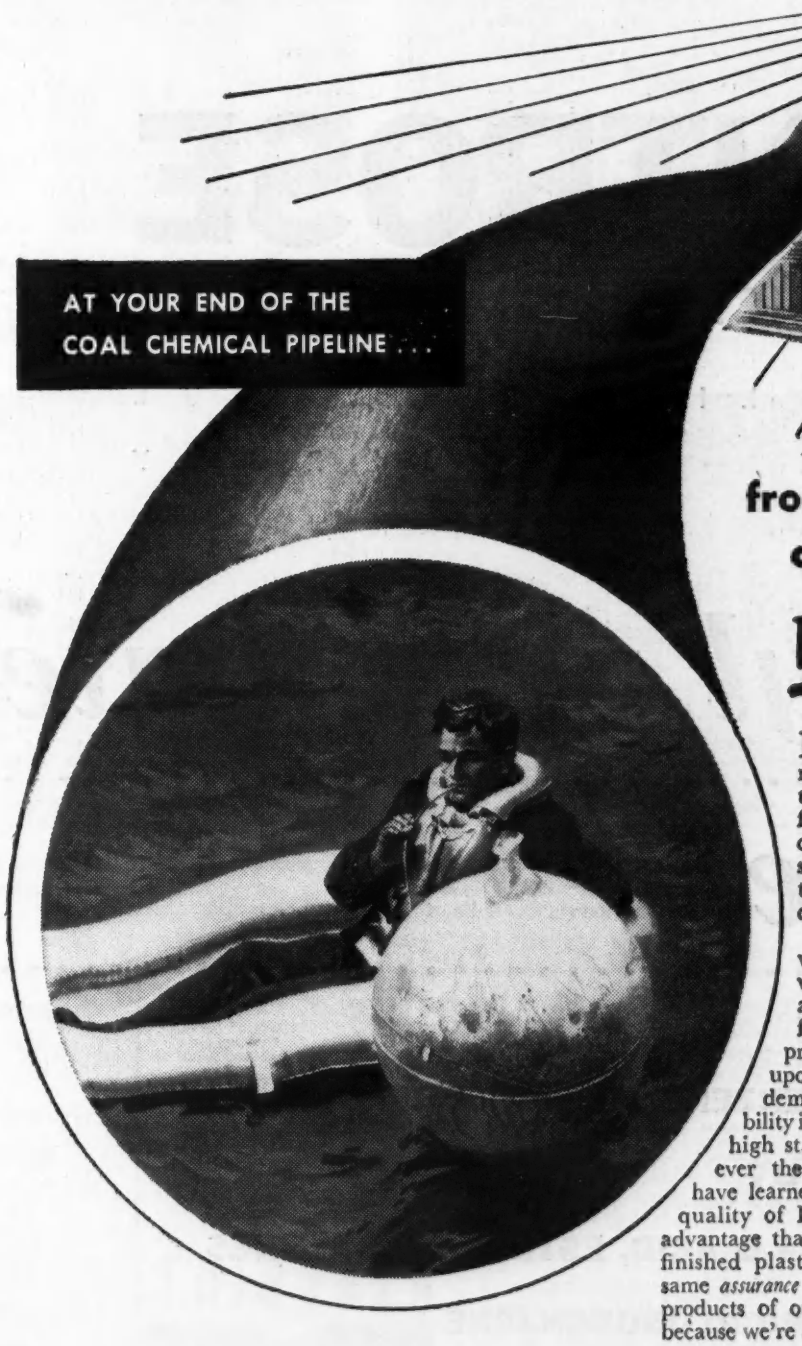
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemicals Division: 401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.49¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.13½-	—
natural, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50	5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51 -	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.25 -	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.31¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.32¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30 -	—
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	15 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.16 -	—
10-gal. ret dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37 -	.38
l.c.l. works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½ -	.38¼
tanks, works, basis, 100%	lb.	.33 -	.—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.25 -	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.45 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.40 -	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%	lb.	.54 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.52¼-	—
Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34 -	—
Dinitroaniiin dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20 -	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15 -	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34 -	—
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms.	lb.	.10 -	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.21 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44¾-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.45¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.43 -	—
Phtnalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38¾-	.41¾
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.39¾-	.42¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.37 -	.40
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.54 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.55 -	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50 -	—
whse	gal.	.68 -	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.69 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	lb.	.83 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
tech, tanks, works	lb.	.24 -	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.44½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45½-	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼-	—
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼-	—
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95 -	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	—
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.15 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.26 -	.28
imp., cut, bls	lb.	.28 -	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.40 -	1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65 -	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65 -	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	7.55 -	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00 -	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20 -	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20 -	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30 -	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00 -	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50 -	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30 -	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30 -	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00 -	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00 -	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—			
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.30	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	1.85	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.65	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.45	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	3.60	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.			
20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange B extra conc	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.98	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.46	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	—
176 Fast red A, conc	lb.	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	—

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 1150

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.			
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68 -	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71 -	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91 -	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84 -	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.89 -	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86 -	—
275 Milling red 3R conc	lb.	2.03 -	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.08 -	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40 -	—
304 Neutral black 2B conc., 200%	lb.	2.01 -	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64 -	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.86 -	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34 -	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65 -	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63 -	—
406 Blue 2B extra conc	lb.	1.07 -	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12 -	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90 -	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc.	lb.	1.18 -	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.50 -	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW conc	lb.	2.03 -	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89 -	—
593 Direct Green	lb.	.65 -	—
596 Yellow Brown K extra	lb.	.83 -	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92 -	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79 -	—
640 Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46 -	—
655 Auramine conc	lb.	1.85 -	—
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst.	lb.	1.70 -	—
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.			
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79 -	—
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc	lb.	3.68 -	—
671 Brilliant Blue, E	lb.	1.70 -	—
693 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58 -	—
651 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15 -	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58 -	—
720 Chrome blue, BBG	lb.	1.88 -	—
729 Victoria blue, B, conc	lb.	2.79 -	—
749 Rhodamine B, extra	lb.	4.33 -	—
814 Fast, yellow, NNL, conc., 175%	lb.	3.11 -	—
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90 -	—
865 Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	.68 -	—
922 Methylene blue, ZX	lb.	1.55 -	—
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains	lb.	.32 -	—
1034 Alizarin, red S, cnc	lb.	2.59 -	—
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B	lb.	2.91 -	—
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G	lb.	2.72 -	—
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B	lb.	2.33 -	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	2.00 -	—
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75 -	—
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste	lb.	2.36 -	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57 -	—
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste	lb.	1.96 -	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10 -	—



from Sun, Sea and a Plastic Ball—

Fresh Water!

HERE'S American scientific ingenuity at its best . . . a plastic ball that makes life-saving fresh water from the sun and the sea. The principle is simple: Solar heat evaporates sea water from a black "wick" and the distilled vapors condense on the cooler inner surface of the sphere.

But one of the real challenges was to produce a vinyl plastic that wouldn't succumb to salt water, heat and long storage. That was a job for a good *plasticizer*. As a basic producer we're continually being called upon for plasticizers to meet every demand, from low temperature flexibility in Arctic-bound military coverings to high stability in surgical tubing. Whatever the challenge, plastics manufacturers have learned to count on the uniform high quality of Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers . . . an advantage that accrues from our unique coal-to-finished plasticizer production control. This same *assurance of quality* carries right through the products of our other integrated divisions . . . because we're *basic*.

WAD 4414 B

DiButyl Phthalate
DilsoOctyl Phthalate — DiOctyl Phthalate
DiNonyl Phthalate — DiNonyl Adipate
DilsoOctyl Adipate — DiOctyl Adipate
DiButyl Sebacate — DilsoOctyl Sebacate
DiOctyl Sebacate — TriCresyl Phosphate
TetraHydroFurfuryl Oleate

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 1151—Fishberries

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste, lb. .28 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN, lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA, lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.58 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No 550 lb. .31 - —
Jet No 551 lb .39 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb 90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers works:—
Auramine, O lb 1.83 - —
Black, nasic blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers' works:
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb .86 - —
Orange Acid, Y, conc lb .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb 1.45 - —
Yellow azo conc lb .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb .91 - —

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c, higher; tins, 10c, higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. .95 - .97
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 .40
Elecampane root, bls lb. .23 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .46 - .47
select, bundles lb. .60 .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 35.00 -42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.60
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .93 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ -
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 -
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 2.50 - 3.10
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate USP bots oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 -35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, rerd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb .89 - —
½-lb cns lb .97 - —
¼-lb cns lb 1.05 - —

Ether, ethyl, solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1375 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675 - .0858
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0750 - .0936
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots, 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
NF, dms., frt, alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —
Acrylate dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .49½ - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Benzoate, cns, dms lb. .74 - .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride tech, dms, c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.28 - 2.53
Formate, dms lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.13 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .47½ - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .60½ -
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin)
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .14 - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - .21¼
tanks lb. .13 - .18½
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, cns., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 76%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .30 - .37
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.85
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
French, bgs lb. .29 - —
Syrian, light, bgs lb. .29 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophospnate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .86 - .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 31.00 -32.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.85 Nom.
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

lindane

- BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
- DDT
- 2,4-D ACID, ESTERS AND AMINES
- TRICHLOROBENZENE

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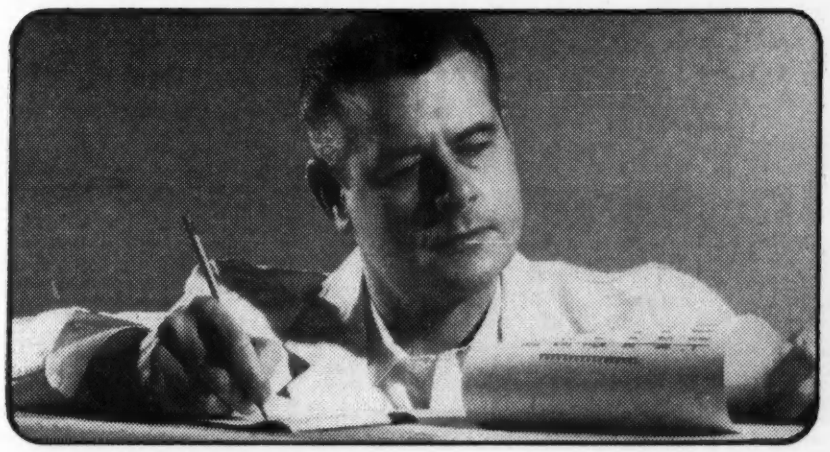
Specifications...HIGH Delivery...FAST
with MONSANTO multipurpose intermediates

THIOUREA ....versatile, economical

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS OF MONSANTO THIOUREA are possible—from making glue runny to producing thioglycolic acid. It is used as an intermediate for pharmaceuticals; as an active ingredient in instant silverware cleaners; for flameproofing nylon under certain conditions, and as an intermediate in the production of resins and waxes.

CAREFUL MANUFACTURING OF MONSANTO THIOUREA and quality control guard every step of the process. This is your guarantee of quality that stays at the same high level from order to order.



HIGH-PURITY MONSANTO THIOUREA consists of white, free-flowing crystals. It has a maximum of only 0.50% moisture and 0.05% ash.

SPEEDY DELIVERY OF MONSANTO THIOUREA in convenient 75-pound bags is made possible through a large nationwide network of warehouses located in all major sections of the country.

MONSANTO ALSO MAKES THESE OTHER IMPORTANT INTERMEDIATES:

Benzyl Chloride	ortho-Ethylnitrobenzene
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Cyclohexylamine	ortho-Phenetidine
Dicyclohexylamine	ortho-Phenylphenol
Dinitroaniline	Phenol
Dinitrochlorobenzene	Phenolsulfonic Acid
Methylparatoluene Sulfonate	Phosphorus Trichloride
o & p-Anisidine	Salicylic Acid, Tech.
o & p-Chlorophenol	Sodium Benzoate, Tech.
o & p-Chloroaniline	Thiourea
ortho-Aminobiphenyl	Toluenesulfonic Acid, Tech.

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Telephone, Everett 7-5010

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
1117 Johnston Building
Telephone, 2-3454

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1104 Merchandise Mart Building
Telephone, Whitehall 4-6750

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1517 Carew Tower
Telephone, Dunbar 1414

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THIOUREA

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION
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St. Louis 1, Missouri

Please send the following:
☐ 4-oz. sample of thiourea ☐ Have representative call
☐ Information on use of thiourea in manufacture of..... ☐ Quotations

Name.....*Title*.....

Company.....

Street.....

City.....*Zone*.....*State*.....

Fishliver Oil—Gum, Dammar, Singapore

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.129.60 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton.47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works ton.34.00 - —
lump, 50-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.46.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.43.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420 -
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb .0395 -

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

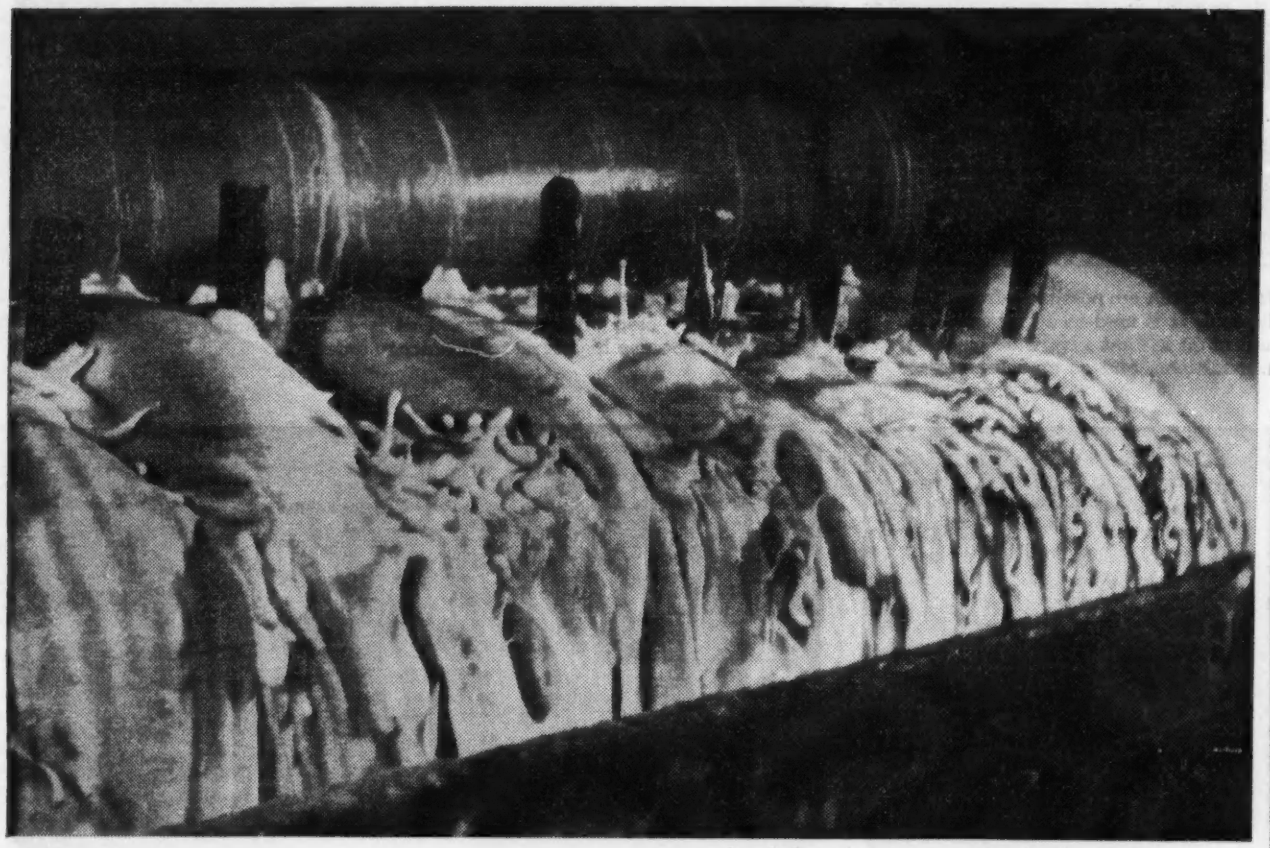
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .106 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21¼ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galanga) root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb 1.55 - 1.65
standard, cns., dms lb 75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate cns lb 1.55 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin NF, from African roots, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .13½ - .14
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .18½ - —
Jamaica No. 1, bgs lb .24 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
No. 3, bgs lb. .15½ - —
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Ginseng root, cs lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt alld ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 24½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb .25½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. 26½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
Glue, bone, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 40 - 41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 41 43
495-529 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 42 45
Hide glue l.c.l prices 1c higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .32 Nom.
soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .29 Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼ - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45⅞ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46⅜ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45⅛ - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅜ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜ - —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 19 - —
tanks, works lb 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 3.00 3.05
powd., bxs lb 3.25 3.30
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .34 Nom.
Graphite, amorph, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09½
crystalline, 83-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97% powd. bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease, brown, dlvd lb. .03⅜ - —
house lb. .04¼ - —
white, choice lb. .05¼ - —
yellow lb. .04¼ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .13½ - .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ - .18¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .21
sorts bgs. lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .03 - .10
black, bold bgs lb. .14½ - .16
unscraped bgs lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. lb. .16 - .18



A step in the wool scouring process, shown here, is made more effective by the wetting and detergent properties of D-40

Investigate Oronite's broad, versatile line of high-quality Surface Active Agents

Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-40SF
Detergent D-40FG
Detergent D-60
Purified Sulfonate L
Purified Sulfonate LZ
Sodium Sulfonate No. 5
Wetting Agent
Wetting Agent S
Dispersant NI-W
Dispersant NI-O

Oronite is a major source of supply for a great number of different Surface Active Agents—each having special properties. Oronite products are priced competitively and have the high quality and uniformity you expect from the world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials.

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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. 600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BLDG., DALLAS 1, TEXAS

2627 R

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., ill., ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No 2, bbls lb. .22 - .25
No 3, bbls lb. .19 - .22
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb 1.15 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs lb 2.00 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs lb .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom, green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1403
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots. oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, chys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 1c per lb. higher.

Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate bots oz.12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol CP bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol dms. dlvd lb 5.60 —
tins, dlvd lb 5.70 —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs lb 1.84 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb 2.55 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb 6.90 —
Iodoform NF dms, kgs lb 4.70 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns lb 3.75 8.15
Beta, cns. lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 8.40
Ipecac root, bgs lb 5.25 5.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb 6.00 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .25 .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Iron Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms, c.l., works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 6.25
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.75 6.75
USP, dms., works ln .07½ 09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 —
Citrate, gran. dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb 4.45 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls dms lb. .78 .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .53 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .60 - .70
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 .97
solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb .60 —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Isoniazid, bulk powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.34.00 -35.00
smaller lots kilo.35.00 -36.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 .53
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).

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Isopropylphenol—Lobeline Sulphate

Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb	.17	.18
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls, bxs	lb.	.50	.60
Juniper berries, bgs	lb	.13	.15
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.50

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.60	.65
Kava Kava root, bls	lb	.30	.32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib dms	lb.	.06	.16½
colloidal, fib dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks,	gal.	.0925	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks,	gal.	.120	.130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks,	gal.	.0970	.1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1075	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0875	.093
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1123	.1195
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse.	ton.	95.00	100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00	105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb	35½	40½
USP, anhydrous dms., works	lb	.33½	—
hydrous, dms., works	lb	.32	—
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.09½	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb	.25	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.09½	.10
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10	.10½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.11½	.12
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb	.72	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb	.16	.20
select, bls	lb	.90	—
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls	lb	.22	—
gran., bbls	lb	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb	.23	—
NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.32
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or 3-lb bgs. or larger, c.l., over	lb	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.28½	—
1-lb bgs., c.l	lb	.42½	—
l.c.l.	lb	.43½	—
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white),			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V. jars	lb	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms	lb.	.32½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.1450	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1430	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34¼	—
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis,	lb.	.34⅝	—
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis,	lb.	.35¼	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J. 4½c per lb higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l	lb.	.1560	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1660	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.22¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.29¾	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	—
60% PbO, dms, works	lb.	.31¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.45	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
Lead resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works,	lb.	.46	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.54	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ton lots	lb.	.40	—
less ton lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate)			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15¼	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	.19
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	.20
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works,	lb	12.25	15.00
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.16
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	.19
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.15
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	.20	.26
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	12.25	15.00
powd., bbls	lb.	.21¼	.40
Root, bls	lb.	.31¾	.50
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.05½	.10
powd., bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.13	.13¼
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	03¼	.06½
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	14.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	12.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	11.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	9.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	11.50	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	11.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	12.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.25	—
Nelson, Ariz	ton.	14.50	23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	17.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	17.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	15.00	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	17.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd. bgs. works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	5.60	6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.75	7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	6.30	6.55
96-98%, dms	lb.	6.40	7.10
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.60	5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb.	2.70	—
dms., works	lb.	2.60	—
99%, tech., dms., works	lb.	5.75	7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34	.35
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Linseed meal, expeller, 36% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	82.00	—
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	82.00	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.10	2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms	lb.	.80	1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.55	2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	12.00	14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms	lb.	.91	1.05
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½	.08¼
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.65	.66
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.42	.43
Leaves, NF	lb.	.75	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	33.00	34.00

Can you promote adhesion in your exterior primers at lower cost?

Yes! As many leading paint manufacturers will tell you... you *can* with Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X."

Not only does this unique form of white lead provide the lead soaps you need to promote adhesion. And not only does it give the film the water resistance needed to maintain its adhesive bond and help prevent peeling...

It also gives you these qualities *most efficiently and economically.*

Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" concentrates the reactive portion of each pigment particle at the surface. Thus proportionately larger amounts of "lead" are made available.

And you use fewer pounds of pigment, too. 60 to 63 weight units of Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" can replace 100 weight units of standard white lead types.

Try this latest development in white lead in your exterior primer formulations. See how it reduces costs, without sacrificing quality.

Dutch Boy* Basic Silicate White Lead "45X"

"lead" at its efficient, economical best

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .96 - .97
West Indian, No. 1, bls. lb. .85 - .86
broken, cs lb. 70 - 72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns works lb. .32 - 34¾
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works 25 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .36 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb 1.65 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, divd lb. .22½ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton. 83.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 86.00 - —
dms., works ton. 88.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., divd lb. .39¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., divd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
t.c.l., divd., S. E. ton. 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., divd S.E. ton. 87.50 - —
t.c.l., divd. S. E. ton. 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb .21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 79.00 - 80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.50 - 60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .23 - .23½
Chilean, bls. lb. .21 - .22
French, bls lb. .29 - .29½
Peruvian, bls. lb. .19 - .20
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .32 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.00 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 6.70 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., no. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazole disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide), USP, fib. dms. lb 4.64 - —

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13¾ - .14¼
t.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd lb. .11½ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works lb .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 7.3½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - 45½
t.c.l., frt. alld gal. .48 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. 49½ - —
t.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).

Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 96%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret., dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. frt. alld gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E gal. .68½ - —
t.c.l., divd. E gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, divd. E gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb 50½ - —
tanks, works lb .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 2.40
extra, cns lb 2.65 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 .59
Methyl bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. divd lb. .46 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb .34½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb .06 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —
Lactate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots, lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb .30 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb .12¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 95%, dms., c.l., works gal. .85 - —
works gal. .85 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —

Scents mean dollars!

Specialists in masking unpleasant odors

Submit your particular problem, preferably with sample of your product.

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"MY SECRET OF SUCCESS"

Manufacturers of well-known **Odormasque P** for paints, solvents, kerosene, insecticides, etc.; and **Odormasque N** for mineral terps, rubber, plastics, etc.

Free samples upon request.

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Culver City
California

NUNCA YARA ALBEK

Albert Albek, Inc.
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( ) Odormasque N

NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____
STATE _____

Methylamyl Acetate—Nutgalls

Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
Ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld	lb.	.66	—
2,000 lbs and more, same basis	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs	lb.	.72	.85
Methylene blue, 100-lb lots, kgs., frt adjusted	lb	3.25	3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb	3.40	3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.13½	—
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	.14½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11	.13
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l works	lb	48	—
tanks, works	lb	46	—
Methylheptincarbonate, bots	lb.	35.00	-45.00
Methylionone, A, cns	lb	6.55	8.80
D, cns	lb	7.50	9.55
prime, cns	lb	4.55	6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans	lb.	3.00	3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd	lb	1.60	1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd	lb	1.80	1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03½-	—
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt allo. E	lb.	.06½-	—
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½-	—
paint or lacq. bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E	lb.	.07¾-	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E	lb.	.08	—
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E	lb.	.08	—
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.18¾
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	.37
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35½-	.44¼
Milk sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.18	—
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾-	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works	lb.	.29	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29¾-	—
200-1,800-lb lots, works	lb.	.30¼-	—
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10	—
New York	gal.	.11	—
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo. powd., kgs	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.35	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.13	1.14
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies	lb.	.54¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	55¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. allo. or dlvd. E.	lb	.10½-	.11½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½-	.12½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	.10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher			
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylaipnanaphthylamine, dms., works	lb.	.88	—
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30¼-	—
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. allo.	lb.	.51	.57
l.c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.52	.58
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.50	.56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allo, E. of Rockies	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	.36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).			
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	48	—
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	-12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz	9.95	-10.00
Hydrobromide, cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Sulphate USP cns	oz.	9.90	-10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61¾-	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.59	—
Mullein flowers, cs	lb.	2.00	2.05
Leaves, bls	lb.	.21	.25
Muss, natural Ionquin grains, bots.	oz.	40.00	-55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	5.35	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.40	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.55	—
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	5.30	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb	5.35	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.50	—
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	1.50	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.55	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.70	—
Musk root, bls	lb.	1.60	1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source	lb.	.12	—
Danish, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10¾-	.11
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
German, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10½	Nom.
Japanese yellow, bgs	lb.	.10	.10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.08	—
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.05½-	—
yellow, bgs. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.09¼-	—
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock.	ton.	47.00	—
assorted, ex dock	ton.	48.50	—
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00	-66.00
Extract, Indian solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty	lb.	.07	—

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.0625-	—
78°, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0765-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0790-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0675-	—
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11¾-	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Imported, crude, 78° large lots.	lb.	.0385-	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity	gm.	.60	—
1-kilo lots	gm.	1.20	—
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y.	ton.	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.25	2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.60	.60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.66¼-	—
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34½-	—
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	4.50	—
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo.	lb.	.58½-	.59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works.	lb.	.56½-	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.33½-	—
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.63¼-	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¾-	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allo. over 70 lbs.	dm.	40.40	—
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. allo. on cases of 6	tin.	10.85	—
Niger seed, bgs., afloat	lb.	.11½-	.12
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo.	lb.	.10½-	.11½
l.c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.11½-	.12½
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.09½-	.10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	.38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	.48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N	ton.	120.00	-123.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	5.00	Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.75	+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼-	—
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32¼-	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.38	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.32	—
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.31	—

Special Filtrol*

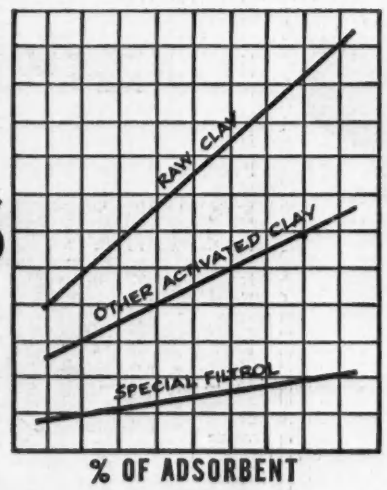
first choice with

soybean oil processors

FACTS

EVERY SOYBEAN OIL PROCESSOR

SHOULD KNOW:



1. Special Filtrol has a low pH which gives it a more powerful affinity for chlorophyll than any competitive adsorbent. At the same time, Special Filtrol is so designed that the free fatty acid formation is negligible.
2. Special Filtrol has proven successful in meeting bleached soybean oil color requirements where other activated adsorbents and raw clays have failed.
3. Special Filtrol is the most economic adsorbent to use. Less is required to attain the same color—hence less oil is retained in the press cake.
4. Special Filtrol has a faster filtration rate than that of any competitive adsorbent.
5. The National Soybean Processors Association, in conjunction with the American Oil Chemists' Society, specifies Special Filtrol as the standard activated adsorbent of the industry.
6. Filtrol Corporation offers complete laboratory facilities and trained oil technicians to assist oil processors with their decolorizing problems.

*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FILTROL CORPORATION

General Offices: 727 West 7th Street, Los Angeles 17, California

Plants: Vernon, Calif., Jackson, Miss., Salt Lake City, Utah

FILTROL ADSORBENTS FIRST CHOICE WITH ALL FAT AND OIL PROCESSORS

Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs	lb.	.34½-	.35
shrivels, bgs	lb.	.32½-	.33
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.28¼-	.28½
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	- .12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.13	- .14

O

Octane, 100° 140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.10	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	.60
tanks	gal.	15½	—
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks,	gal	18	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	419	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb	439	—
tanks dlvd	lb	394	—
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	83	—
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb	26¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb	27¼	—
tanks, works	lb	25¾	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	2.50	3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural bitter F.F.A., bots	lb	2.75	4.75
NF bots	lb	2.85	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb	.55	90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).			
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Angelica root, bots	lb.	115.00	-120.00
seed, bots	lb.	50.00	-95.00
Anilin (see A)			
Anise USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.34	.60
Avocado, cns., dms	lb	No prices.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.55	- 1.90
55-60% cns	lb	1.65	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb	2.90	3.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	11.75	-14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	3.35	- 4.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood),			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.85	- 3.00
tech., cns	lb.	1.95	- 2.85
Calamus, cns	lb	10.00	-20.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms	lb	26	42
white, dms	lb	25	50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	10.50	-11.50
rectified, cns	lb.	11.00	-14.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway NF, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	43.00	-55.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	5.25	- 7.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l	lb.	.2900-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2950-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3210-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3260-	—
tanks	lb.	.3110-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3060-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3110-	—
tanks	lb.	.2960-	—
hydrogenated, bgs	lb.	.3425-	.3473
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.25	- .25¼
USP, dms., c.l	lb.	.2700-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
tanks	lb.	.2600-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2850-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2900-	—
tanks	lb.	.2750-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.2675-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2725-	—
tanks	lb.	.2575-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l	lb.	.16½-	.17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- .23¼
Cedarleaf cns, dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.80
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.48	- .75
Celeryseed, bots	lb	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots	lb.	225.00	-260.00
Chaulmoogra NF, cns, dms	lb	55	70
Chinawood (see Oil tung)			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	23.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb	2.00	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .90
Java, true, cns	lb	1.10	1.90
Java type, cns	lb	.45	- .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms.	lb.	9.50	- 9.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.16⅞-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.15⅞-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.24¾-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.10	- .10½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	21.00	-28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13¾-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¼	Nom.
refined, dms.	lb.	.19	- .19½
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	—
Costus, bots	oz.	12.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast	lb.	.14	- —
Valley	lb.	.14	- —
Texas	lb.	.13¾-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.02½-	—
raw 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¼-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.19¾
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.75
Cumin, bots.	lb.	4.25	- 6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	6.00	—
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.25
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron cns	lb	6.50	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.35
70-75%, dms.	lb.	.80	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	3.50
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	2.90
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1410-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1610-	—
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1260-	—
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- 12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm. dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
200,000 A units per gm dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
300,000 A units per gm dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
400,000 A units per gm dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
500,000 A units per gm dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1000.

Oil, fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	7.25	-10.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	12.00	-16.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Grease, No 1, dms	lb.	.11	- .12
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.12½-	.13½
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.13½-	.14½
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Hemlock cns	lb	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb	2.50	2.75
twice rectified bots	lb	3.60	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech cns	lb	65	1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin dms., cns	lb	2.50	- 3.25
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb	3.10	- 4.75
38-40% ester cns	lb	4.35	6.75
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	6.00	- 6.75
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.30	- 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.65	- 6.00
Messina, cns	lb	5.75	9.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-75.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.40
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.15	- 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	6.00	7.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.00	- 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.85	- 9.25
terpeneless bots	lb.	45.00	65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1760-	—
l.c.l	lb.	.1810-	.1850
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1470-	—
New York	lb.	.1595-	—
tankwagon, N. Y	lb.	.1625-	—
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c, per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	2.95	- 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	5.00	- 5.90
Italian, cns	lb.	6.00	-12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.07½-	—

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.16	- .16¼
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 13°, dms	lb.	.31	- .33
20°, dms.	lb.	.30	- .32
30°, dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	216.00	-275.00
petale, bots	lb.	40.00	-150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.35	- 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.95	- 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.58	- 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.26½-	.27
tankcars	lb.	.25	- .25½
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.11½-	.12
Olibanum, bots	lb	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	- —
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	2.05	- —
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.30	- 2.40
foots, dms.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.70	- .90
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.75
Florida, cns.	lb.	.90	- 1.75
Messina cns	lb	4.00	5.85
West Indian, cns	lb	2.75	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	150.00	-180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb	2.15	- 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms., spot	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	7.50	- 8.40
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Parsffin pale 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal	.14	- —

Oil, patchouli, dms	lb.	6.75	- 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.24¼-	.24½
refined, dms	lb.	.30	- —
tanks	lb.	.28½-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb	2.00	- 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.75	- 7.25
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.95	- 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	- 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.40	- 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb	2.35	- 3.25
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal	75½	—
l.c.l.	gal	76½	—
whse.	gal	95½	—
steam dist. dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb	127	128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica)			
Putty, petroleum dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb	.11	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb	12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.16½-	—
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16	- —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	50.00	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb	60	.90
USP cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Rue, bots	lb.	1.95	- 2.65
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast,	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	7.50	- 9.75
Spanish cns	lb.	.90	- 1.25

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

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SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Sandalwood—Paranitrophenol

Oil, sandalwood, NF, cns..... lb. 9.75 -11.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms..... lb. .50 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns..... lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms..... lb. .36½- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l. works lb .31 —
l.c.l. works lb .33 —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns..... lb.31.00 -38.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.... lb. .12¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¼ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¼- .17½
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
clarified, dms., c.l..... lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .17⅛- .17½
tanks ..... lb. .15⅛- —
Spearmint, USP, dms..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb .1630- .1660
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter 45°, dms lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars lb .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns..... lb. 2.00 - 3.25

Oil, tall, crude, tanks, works.... lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms..... lb. .09¾- 10¼
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0545- —
whse..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F. l.c.l., dms ex. tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. ..... gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms .. lb 1.90 3.75
white cns ..... lb 2.25 4.00
tech., white, cns..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dom., tanks, mills..... lb. .29¼- .29½
imported, dms., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .33½- .34
tanks ..... lb. .31½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms..... lb. .20 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns..... lb.20.00 -28.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb.17.50 -26.00
Java cns..... lb.29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, o-gal dms gal 11.00 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l gal. .51½ 54½
l.c.l. gal. 56½ 57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l .... gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½ .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½ .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l gal. .59½ 62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½ .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l... gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. 71 - 71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- 73
l.c.l. ..... gal. 74½- 76

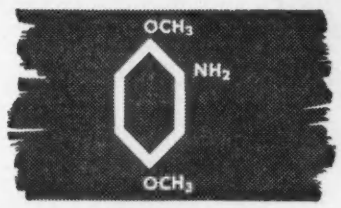
Oil, white mineral, USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. ..... gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.... gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. ..... gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns..... lb. 3.86 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns..... lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Wormwood, cns..... lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .. lb 18.00 30.00
extra, bots..... lb.25.00 Nom.
Madagascar bots..... lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls..... lb. .07½- .07¾
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton.10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns..... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium (lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Fenn, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner..... lb. 1.30 —

Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2060- —
Molybdated, bbls..... lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs... lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls ..... lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls..... lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..... lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
Mexican, bgs., afloat..... lb. .15½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs., afloat..... lb. .19 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls, bxs ..... lb. .19 .24
Orthoaminohiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls..... lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l..... lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. ..... lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms, dlvd lb. .86 —
Orthochlorophenol dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .198 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .191 —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. .50 .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, 6b dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾ —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP bots ..... gram. 3.00 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

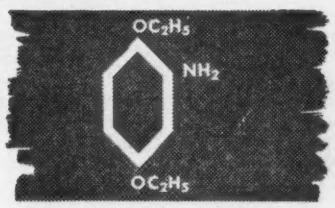
P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots ..... lb 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust kilo 90.00 —
Papain, powd., African, dms .. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Ceylon, dms ..... lb. 5.75 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms, works..... lb. .88 —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs ..... lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .37
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs..... lb. .43 - .47
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms, works, lb. 1.24 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., r'fy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l..... lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots ..... lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .198 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 —
Paraldenyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works..... lb. .1200- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... lb. .51¼- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb., .21 .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —

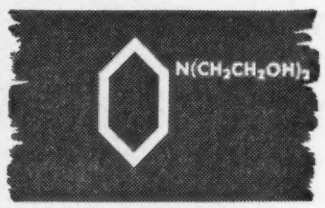
EASTMAN aromatic amines



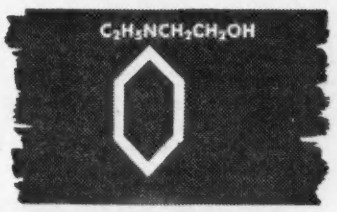
DIMETHOXY ANILINE



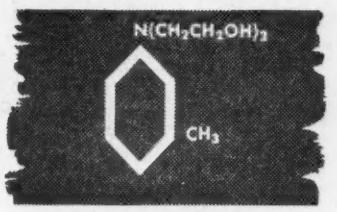
DIETHOXY ANILINE



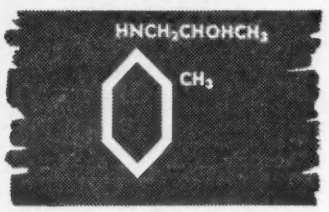
PHENYL DIETHANOLAMINE



PHENYL ETHYL ETHANOLAMINE



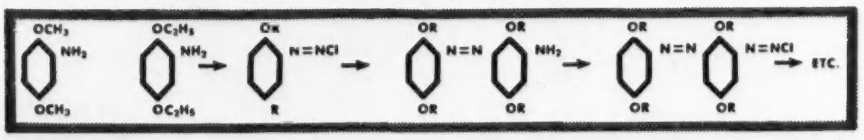
m-TOLYL DIETHANOLAMINE



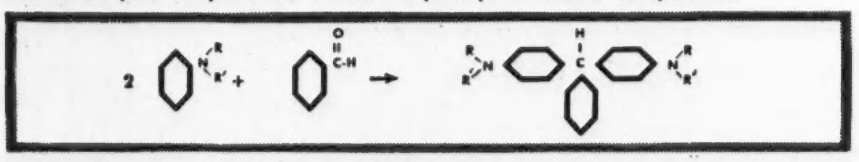
o-TOLYL PROPANOLAMINE

The six Eastman aromatic amines provide a source of an unusual range of couplers and intermediates. Primarily employed in the manufacture of dyes and pharmaceutical chemicals, these compounds are also receiving active consideration as intermediates in the preparation of new insecticides and fungicides.

The two primary amines, dimethoxy and diethoxy aniline, readily form diazonium salts. By virtue of their alkoxy groups these amines are easily coupled to such salts and the resulting compound can again be diazotized.



Under proper conditions phenyl diethanolamine and phenyl ethyl ethanolamine react with the carboxylic oxygen of benzaldehyde or substituted benzaldehyde to produce various triphenyl methane compounds.

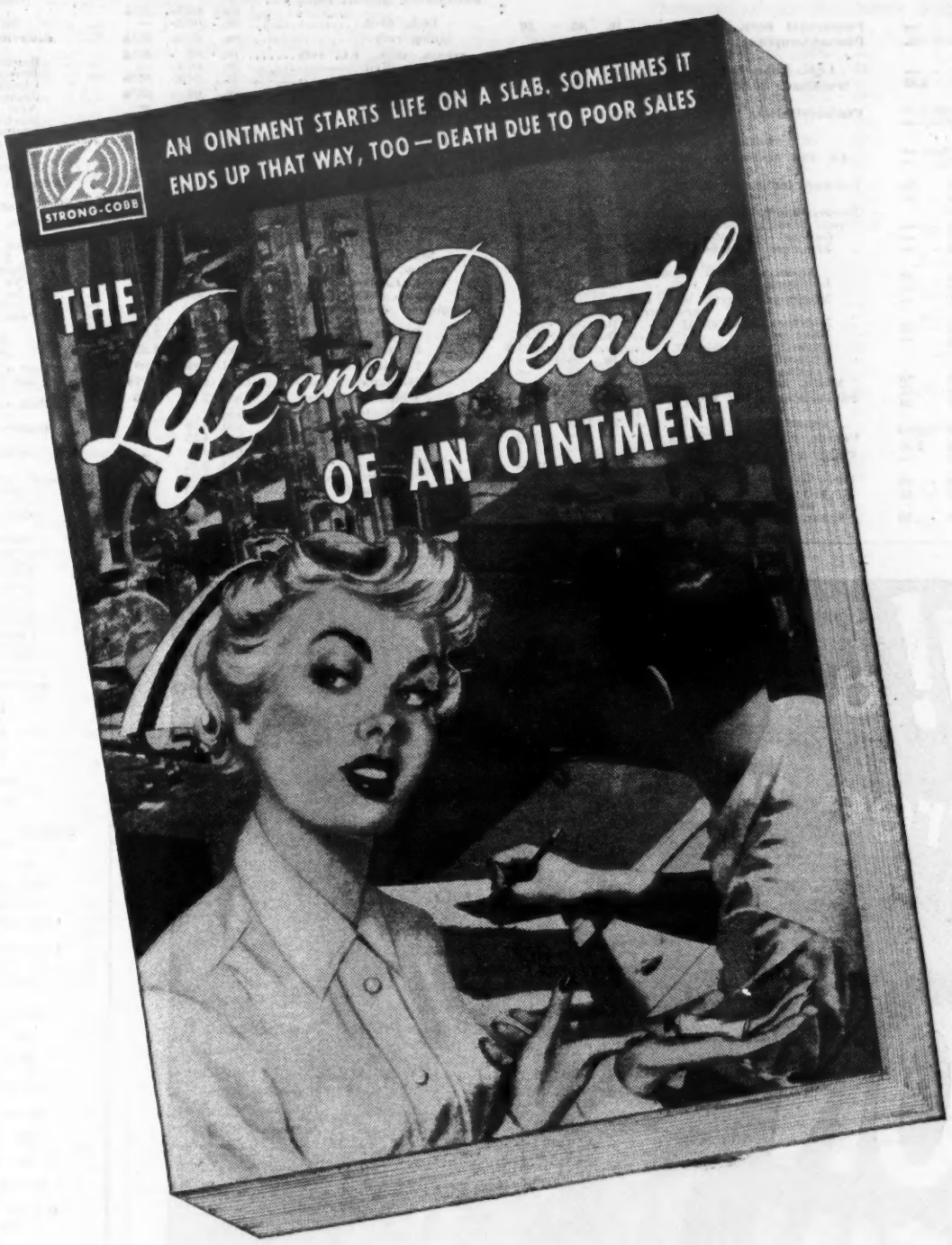


Both the phenyl and the tolyl amines are excellent coupling agents and as such find wide usage in the dyestuff industry.

We will be pleased to send you additional information and sample quantities of the Eastman aromatic amines. Write to TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, *Division of Eastman Kodak Company*, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—7 Hollis St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast:** Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, *Division of Eastman Kodak Company*, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE


STRONG-COBB
AN OINTMENT STARTS LIFE ON A SLAB. SOMETIMES IT ENDS UP THAT WAY, TOO—DEATH DUE TO POOR SALES
THE Life and Death OF AN OINTMENT

What really kills it? Perhaps it never got to first base because of the wrong base. Maybe a petrolatum base was the cause. Should a water-soluble base have been used? Was the ointment's base stable...neutral in action...greaseless...stainless... non-irritating...easily removed in water...minus objectionable odor... gritty...non-hygroscopic...non-dehydrating?

Ointments are tricky—but ointment making is no trick! It's both science and art. Strong Cobb is well versed in the art of the ointment —antibiotic ointments too! We have them down to a smooth, soft, free-flowing science. If you can't afford a post-mortem on your ointment, let's talk about it while it still can be kept alive!

TABLETS

CAPSULES

LIQUIDS

OINTMENTS

Whatever shape your private formula takes, you'll be in better shape if Strong Cobb manufactures it for you. Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director!

Pharmaceuticals Since 1833

STRONG-COBB

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

In California: 12912 Chadron Ave., Hawthorne, Cal.
In Canada: Strong Cobb of Canada, Ltd., 388 St. Paul St., W., Montreal
• American Chlorophyll Division, Lake Worth, Florida

ORIGINATORS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE AMPIN® FOR AUTOMATIC, SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

Paranitrotoluene—Phenol

Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .37¼- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
i.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton. 90.00 - 92.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - .10
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .10 - .11
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - .10
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. 12 - .13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. 1.19 - 1.20
red, Carolina, long, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Gondar, bgs., afloat lb. .25 - .28
Japanese, hontakas, bgs., afloat lb. .49 - .51
birdseyes, bgs., afloat lb. .62 - —
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .41 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop lb. .45 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., afloat lb. .44 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Turkish, bgs., shipm't lb. .35 - .35½
Unganda, bgs lb. .36½- —
Zanzibar, bgs., afloat lb. .43 - —
white, bgs lb. 1.48 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms lb. .65 - .66
imported, bls. lb. 1.05 Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04¾- .05½
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06 - .07⅛
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¾- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅛
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
tanks, refy lb. .03¾- .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- .07⅛
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07⅛
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, ref'y lb. .05⅝- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .08
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅛
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¼- —
tanks, ref'y lb. .05⅛- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.90
Illinois bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Petroleum fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.15 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbls. 2.45 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.10 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.15 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.00 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 1.97 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.10 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.05 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.10 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.15 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.12 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.00 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .0825- .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08375- —
No. 3 gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0975- —
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08125- .0875
No. 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .07625- .08125
range gal. .0875- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .1075- .1135
No. 2 gal. .105 - .112
No. 3 gal. .105 - .112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- .12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .147 - .157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .185 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .185 - —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .195 - —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif gal. .228 - —
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex., gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas. gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 - —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J. gal. .336 - —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3 tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- .31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .152 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .157 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .185 - —
New York gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia gal. .180 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .157 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works lb. .145 - .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .165 - —
tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .17½- .18
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

Formulations based on styrenated Epon® resin esters offer coating manufacturers a combination of qualities unequalled with other resins. For instance:

Very fast dry—You can make an *air-dry* metal finish that sets to touch in less than 10 minutes . . . is tack-free in less than an hour. You get an exceptionally hard, flexible finish that is both tough and alkali-resistant! If your product is baked dry, you can maintain an even faster production rate.

Styrenated Epon resin esters contribute all the other advantages of the Epon resin formulations: extremely high chemical resistance, exceptional flexibility and abrasion resistance.

Tests prove that surface coatings prepared from this vehicle are unaffected after 5 days' immersion in 3% sodium hydroxide solution at room temperature. Outdoor tests prove styrenated Epon resin esters far superior in durability to all other styrenated finishes tested.

For samples of Epon resin and more information on Epon resin esters SD-62-N-3 and L-6-N-3, just drop us a note.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36 . Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Atlanta . Boston . Chicago . Cleveland . Detroit . Houston . Los Angeles . Newark . St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited . Toronto . Montreal . Vancouver

Phenolphthalein—Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical, 29° Be

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see SalolD			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	- 2.70
100%, bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	- 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50
Phenylcarbothoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	- —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb	4.00	- —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.20	- 1.57
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb	4.05	- 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75	- —
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.12	- —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Metamiphenylpyrazolone).			
Phioroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	17.00	-17.25
tech., fib., dms works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works	lb	.27½	- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton	45.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton	4.35	- 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton	5.00	- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton	6.00	- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton	7.00	- —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines	short ton	4.92	- —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines	short ton	5.28	- —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton	5.83	- —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.			
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines	long ton	6.45	- —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines	long ton	7.21	- —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., dms.	lb.	.46	- .47
yellow, cns.	lb.	.44	- .45
dms., c.l.	lb.	.30	- .37
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .14
tankcars, works	100 lbs.	.15	- .18
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dms works	lb.	.13	- .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	- .29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .18
tankcars, works	lb.	.11½	- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks same basis	lb.	.21½	- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms.	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots.	oz.	5.25	- —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	- —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs	lb.	.20	- .20½
Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.28	- .28½
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works	lb.	.0511	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0568	- —
whse.	lb.	.0678	- —
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots.	kilo.	8.00	- 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald.	lb	1.63	1.93
98% dms., same basis	lb	1.75	2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb	5.00	- 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb	4.20	- 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc. c.l., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50	-10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton	38.00	-39.00
l.c.l., works	ton	41.00	—
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.02¼	- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	- —
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum),			
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¾	- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	90.00	-93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	11.00	-11.20
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.22	- .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.45	- —
	lb.	.45	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	- .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.			
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	- .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.35½	- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	- .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.36½	- —
standard, bgs	lb.	.35½	- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	- —
standard, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	- .76
Poppy flowers bgs	lb	1.20	1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.16	- .16½
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.13½	- .14

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.625	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.125	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30	- —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.40	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.15	- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	- —
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55	- —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.90	- —
l.c.l., same basis, works	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Potassium abietate, dms., works	lb.	.25	- .28
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	- —
powd., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.15⅛
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.55	- .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34	- —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	- .18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	- .23

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	- .11
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.10¾	- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works	lb.	.13	- .13¾
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.31	- .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	- .23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	- .17
powd. dms	lb.	.24	- .26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.33½	- .36
Citrate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.37½	- .38½
powder dms	lb.	.40½	- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	- —
Gluconate, dms	lb.	.75	- .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, chys	lb.	2.15	2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100 lb dms 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.28½	.33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms	lb.	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.15	2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Metabisulphite gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .21
powd., dms.	lb.	.25	- —

Potassium muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.43	- —
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.53	- —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M	ton	25.75	- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms	lb.	.30	- .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	184.00	- —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse	ton.	261.00	—
less ton lots, bbls. ex whse.	ton.	266.00	—
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher			
Perchlorate dms. c.l. works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.14½	- .15⅛
Permanganate tech., dms., works.	lb.	.22½	.23⅛
USP dms. works	lb.	.24¾	.30⅛
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	.19
l.c.l. works	lb.	.20	.22
Phosphate tetrabasic bbls. works.	lb.	.16½	.18⅛
Prussiate red, kgs	lb.	.60	.63
yellow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½	—
smaller quantities	lb.	.23	- —
kegs	lb.	.28	- —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20	- —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.25	- 6.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	- 5.30
tech. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
tanks works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —

Whether you purchase by the drum

or carload . . .

NOW-AS ALWAYS-

YOU PAY NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR NIALK® TRICHLORethylene's TOP QUALITY

Always a top quality product, NIALK TRICHLORethylene is your best buy for efficient, economical, metal degreasing. Niagara Alkali has never charged a premium price for NIALK TRICHLORethylene.

As always, you receive a high purity, high performance product with these special advantages:

- **Cleans and dries in record time**
- **Requires less power consumption**
- **Has minimum vapor loss**
- **Is non-flammable . . . stable**

Make sure your metal parts are 100% grease-free. NIALK TRICHLORethylene leaves them clean, warm, dry, ready for immediate electroplating, painting, enameling, lacquering, rustproofing, heat treating, pickling, inspection, assembling.

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NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical 32.5 Be—Red, Watchung Type

Potassium silicate, solut., tech., 32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.95	·	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.45	·	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.	4.60	·	—
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.45	·	6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works, 100 lbs.	5.95	·	7.85
tanks, works 100 lbs.	5.10	·	6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.09½	·	.10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld E lb.	.740	·	.796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.	36.25	·	—
NF VII cryst, dms lb	.31	·	.33
gran, dms. lb	.18½	·	—
powder, dms. lb.	.16½	·	.17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb.	.87	·	.94
tech, works lb	77	·	79
Titanate, ctns, c.l., works lb.	.12½	·	—
5-ton lots, works lb.	.12¾	·	—
1-ton lot or less, works lb.	.13	·	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton	16.00	·	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
Potassium titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb	.35	·	.38
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb.	.85	·	.95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.50	·	—
t.c.l. works lb	.52½	·	.55
Pregnenolone, bots gm	1.50	·	—
Acetate bots gm.	1.25	·	—
Prickly ash bark, bls lb.	.55	·	Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb.	.70	·	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb.	.60	·	.61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb.	3.10	·	3.40
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm.	1.75	·	—
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal.	.04	·	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb.	.60	·	—
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.125	·	—
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.135	·	—
tanks, dlvd lb.	.1075	·	—
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).			
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb.	3.90	·	4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb.	2.20	·	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.0645	·	.095
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.0950	·	.1050
tanks, same basis lb.	.07	·	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.19½	·	.20½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb.	.20½	·	.21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.17½	·	.18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.19¼	·	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.20¼	·	.22¼
tanks, same basis lb.	.17½	·	.18½
USP, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb.	.20¼	·	.21½
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.21¼	·	.22¼
tanks, same basis lb.	.18½	·	.19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.20	·	—
l.c.l. same basis lb.	.21	·	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.18½	·	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.	55.00	·	—
smaller lots kilo.	55.10	·	55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb.	.27	·	.30
blonde, bgs. lb.	.19	·	.20
husks, bgs lb.	.55	·	.56
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb.	.52	·	.53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0¼, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb.	.03¾	·	.04¼
smaller, lots lb.	.03¾	·	.04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb.	.06½	·	—
fine, bgs., ton lots lb.	.04	·	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb.	.02½	·	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb.	.02½	·	.04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb higher.			
Pumpkin seed bgs lb.	.18	·	.20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works, lb.	.50	·	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb.	.71½	·	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.	9.75	·	10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.	15.75	·	—
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms. works lb.	11.00	·	12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal.	2.82	·	—
t.c.l., same basis gal.	2.85	·	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.90	·	1.15
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots gram.	.55	·	—
Pyrites long-ton.	No prices.		
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF lb.	3.25	·	3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.	13.00	·	13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.	11.00	·	—
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.	11.50	·	12.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.	12.50	·	—
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.	13.50	·	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.	16.75	·	—

Standard and No 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb.	9.59	·	—
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb.	.15	·	—
black, cs., works lb.	.12	·	—
mixed mottled, cs., works lb.	.11	·	—
white, china ivory cs., works, lb.	.12	·	—
dense cs., works lb.	.12	·	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb.	.14	·	—
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb.	.20	·	—
colors, cs., works lb.	.14	·	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb.	.12	·	—
mixed, colors, cs. works lb.	.12	·	—

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb.	.16¼	·	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls, works, tanks, same basis lb.	.08¼	·	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb.	.12½	·	—
ordinary 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb.	.11 31/64	·	—

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb.	.25	·	.30
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb.	.40	·	—
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb	.19	·	—
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.	216.00	·	220.00
Quince seed, bgs lb.	.80	·	1.50
Quinidine, NF v cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	1.90	·	—
powd., precip. cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	1.85	·	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	1.00	·	—
Quinine, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.70	·	—
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.51	·	—
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz.	.70	·	.75
Ethylcarbonate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.75	·	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns, 50-oz. cns. oz.	.63	·	—
Hydrochloride USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.63	·	—
Phosphate, NF cns, 100-oz lots oz.	.76	·	—
Salicylate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	.66	·	—
Sulphate USP cns, 100-oz lots oz.	.56½	·	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz.	.68	·	—
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald, lb.	.50¾	·	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.51¾	·	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.50	·	—

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb.	.83	·	—
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb.	.88	·	—
Raspberries, dried bbls lb.	1.20	·	1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb.	3.60	·	—
light medium shades, bbls. lb.	2.75	·	—
maroons, pure, bbls lb.	1.75	·	—
resinated bbls lb.	1.50	·	—
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb.	4.30	·	—
light shade, same basis lb.	4.00	·	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb.	4.25	·	—
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb.	4.05	·	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb.	NP	·	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.76	·	—
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb.	1.61	·	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.85	·	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.71	·	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.66	·	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb.	1.57	·	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).			
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).			
Eosin toner bbls., works lb.	1.60	·	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb.	.12½	·	—
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.12¼	·	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.12½	·	—
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb.	.05¾	·	—
Lake C. toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb.	1.10	·	1.20
Lithol, toner bbls., works lb.	.79	·	—
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb.	1.50	·	—
resinated, bbls., works lb.	1.40	·	—
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb.	1.40	·	—
Maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd. lb.	3.60	·	5.90
Cadmium deep, bbls., works, lb.	1.20	·	—
regular, bbls., works lb.	1.10	·	—
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb.	3.60	·	—
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb.	4.22	·	—
smaller lots, works lb.	4.24	·	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.02½	·	—
l.c.l. works lb.	.02¾	·	—
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)			
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.06¾	·	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.07	·	—
Para toner, bbls lb.	.85	·	—
Chlorinated, kgs lb.	1.10	·	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb.	4.90	·	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb.	6.35	·	—
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb.	.05¾	·	—
l.c.l., ex dock lb.	.06	·	—
ex whse., New York lb.	.06½	·	—
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb.	1.40	·	—
light shades, kgs., works lb.	1.40	·	—
Turkey, bbls., works lb.	.14½	·	—
Tuscan, bbls. frt. equald lb.	.24½	·	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb.	.0350	·	.0375
20%, bgs., works lb.	.04	·	—
25%, bgs., works lb.	.0450	·	—
30%, bgs., works lb.	.0475	·	—
35%, bgs., works lb.	.05	·	—
40%, bgs., works lb.	.0525	·	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb.	.32	·	—
Quicksilver, ctns. lb.	3.90	·	—
Watchung-type, bbls. lb.	1.95	·	—

COWLES CHEMICALS

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

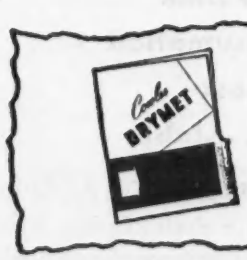
Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O. DRYORTH is also used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

Also manufacturers of CRYSTAMET, pentahydrate sodium metasilicate and DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate.



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HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio, U.S.A.

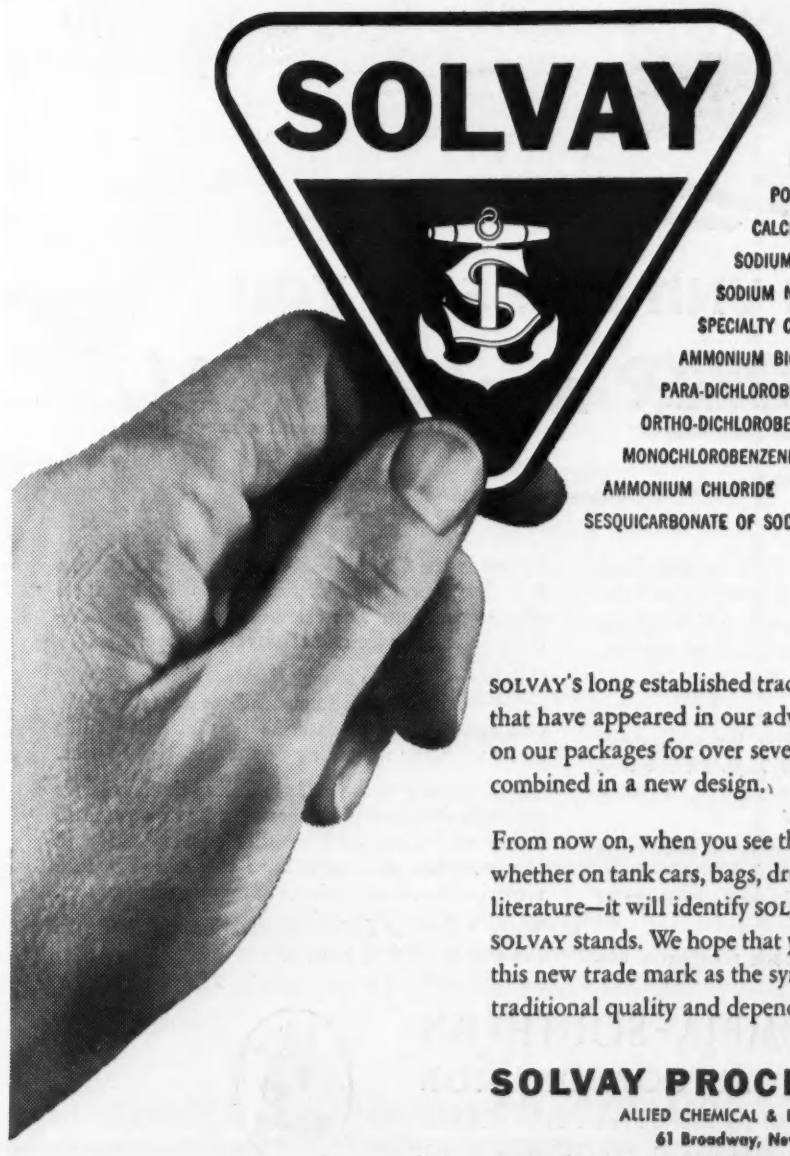
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .85 .86
powd., bbls lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls lb. .40 - .44
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms, Cedartown Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran, powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. .95 .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls lb .07 .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech., bbls, works lb 16 50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb .35 .40
Rutin, NF, 25 kilo lots, fib, dms kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .41 .42
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 21.50 -23.50
Safrol dms lb. .72 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Cyprus, bls lb .09 .09½
Dalmatian, bls lb. .45 - .46
Greek, bls lb. .11½- .12
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .18 - .20
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .11½- .12
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07½- .07¾
refined, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran, bbls., kgs lb 1.05 - —
fib, dms lb 1.07 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs .63 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs, c.l. works 100 lbs .77 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 17 00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls, 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14 65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10 75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11 10 11.50
NF, gran, dms lb 09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 110.00 -120.00
imported, cryst, powd., cns lb. 112.50 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb dm lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .44 - .45
select, bls lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls lb. .21 - .21½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb .77 - —
powder bgs., frt. alld lb .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 14.00 -15.00
Hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 8 4.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 .23
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .21 - .25
natural, bgs lb. .13¾- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .28 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .75⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .76⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .76⅜- —
100-oz. lots oz. .76⅝- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .54⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .55⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .55⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 .65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .60 —
Slate flour, bgs, c.l., works ton 7.55 -13.00
t.c.l., ex whse ton 19 85 -27 35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .28 .30
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .33 .34
powd., bbls lb. .35 .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.30 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs 3.75 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.95 6.77
Soda, caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms, c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.55 5.05
Sal, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda lime USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran, dms., works lb. .16 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls, works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls, c.l. divd. E. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., divd. lb. .31½- —
Arsenate, dms, c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. dms works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5 kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1 kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .45
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .39
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb 6.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
t.c.l. works 100-lbs 3.05 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech, dms., works lb. .58 - .72

Meet

Solvay's New Trade Mark



SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORINE
CAUSTIC POTASH
POTASSIUM CARBONATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE
SPECIALTY CLEANSERS
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE
MONOCHLOROBENZENE
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
SESQUICARBONATE OF SODA

SOLVAY's long established trade marks (**SOLVAY** and ⚓) that have appeared in our advertising, our literature and on our packages for over seventy years have been combined in a new design.

From now on, when you see this new trade mark—whether on tank cars, bags, drums, or in our advertising and literature—it will identify SOLVAY and everything for which SOLVAY stands. We hope that you will get to think of this new trade mark as the symbol of SOLVAY's traditional quality and dependable service.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium Chloroacetate—Sodium Trisilicate

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. 12¾ - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - .13¾
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran. dms lb. .22½ - .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ¼c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 2,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs lb. .178 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb. lots lb 188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250 lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., dms lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
i.c.l lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .1140 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb .1125 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .1165 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 - 21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs 7.10 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69

Soda glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphyhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP bots., dms lb 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb 16½ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite

Soda metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
i.c.l., ex. whse ton.124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works ton.199.50 - —
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks dms works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt, alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
i.c.l. 100 lbs 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
i.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy dms. works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
USP, gran., dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —

Soda oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.03 - 3.40
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices
Perborate USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .193 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb.
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phospnates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
ferric, dms 1,500-lb lots. works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
i.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

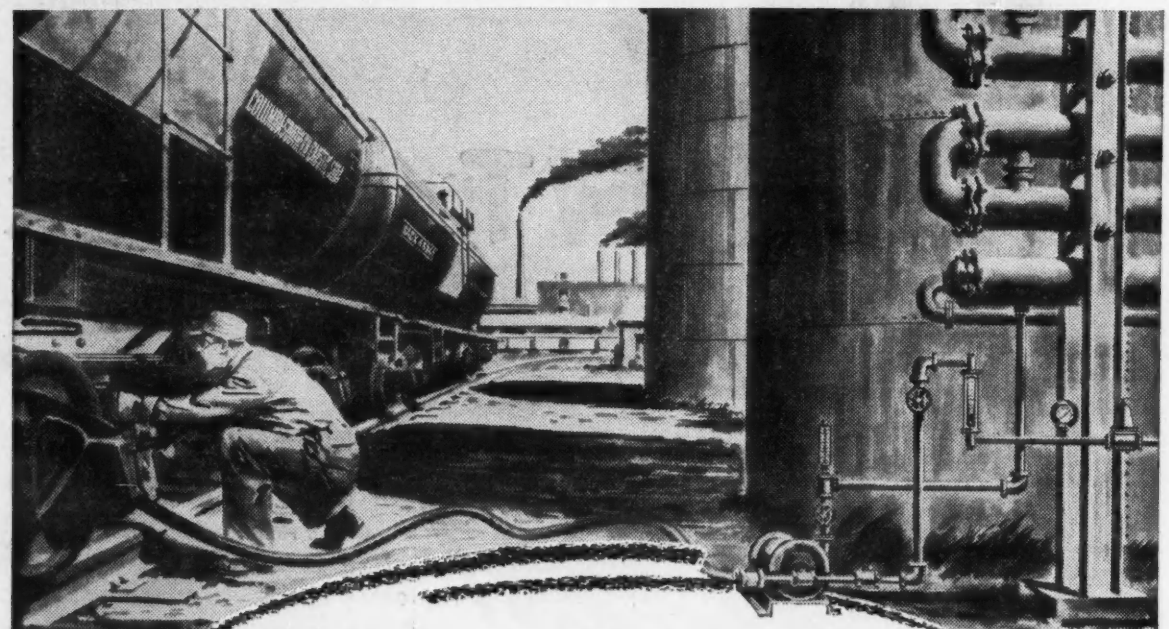
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W. of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
i.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid., 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
i.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid., 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.52.50 - 55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
i.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
i.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ton.100.00 - —
i.c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
i.c.l., same basis ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 2.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
i.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 - 117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
80-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30

73% VERSUS 50% LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA



THIS UNIT CAN SAVE YOU MANPOWER AND DOLLARS!

Many volume users of Caustic Soda have realized substantial savings by switching from 50% to 73%.

Actually, the expenditure for making this change is small when compared to the excellent returns.

Take the case of one of Columbia-Southern's customers.

This company invested $3,500 for equipment and its installation to handle 73%. In the first year $35,100 in savings were realized, *a return of 1003% in the first year alone!*

Furthermore, the manhours required to handle the unloading were considerably reduced because fewer cars were needed to supply the same tonnage of Caustic.

The operation used to save both manpower and dollars is the Columbia-Southern patented process that incorporates unloading and diluting in a single operation. The assembled unit (note illustration) is compact and relatively inexpensive.

Columbia-Southern's technical service staff will be glad to make recommendations regarding the cost and location of an unloading unit as well as assist with the unloading of the initial shipment.

Shipments of 73% are made in Columbia-Southern's specially designed tank cars that have a patented lining which prevents metallic contamination in transit. Also, these cars have the fusion welded tank, improved insulation, and many other features.

Write today for futher information on how you can save with 73% caustic!

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
FIFTH AT BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: FIFTH AVENUE AT BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PA. DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI CLEVELAND • DALLAS • HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO

Sodium tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .33 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.65.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., spot lb. .12 - .13
imported, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .15 - .17
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin either hydrochloric3 or sulphate, bulk gram. .21 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .23 - —
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works lb. .10½- .11
Oxalate, bbls, works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.47 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, ex port long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50

Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot. lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.110.00 - —
ground, same basis ton.110.00 - —

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs. lb. .80 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.70 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35 00
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27 00 —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .05 - —
fancy lb. .05¼- —
No. 1 lb. .04½- —
special lb. .04⅜- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .09½- .10

Sodium Tristearate—Terpinglycol

Tamarind, W.I., bbls. lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo. bulk unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Tansy leaves oils lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .14 - .20
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l, same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls. kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .70 - .80
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .85
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .48 - .60
prime, dms lb. .36 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —

Hooker Chemical Guide (ONE OF A SERIES)
USE this handy reference to save time in selecting high-quality chemicals.

HOOKER
SULFUR CHLORIDES

SULFUR DICHLORIDE

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Pour Point ..... below —78°C
Boiling Point: decomposes above 40°C
Cl_2 Content 66%
Sp. Gr., 15.5°/15.5°C 1.638
Flash and Fire Point ..... none

Formula: SCl_2
Molecular Weight: 103.0
Appearance: Brownish red liquid with pungent odor

USES

As a chlorinating agent where use of elemental chlorine is not feasible; in chloridizing certain metallic ores; reagent in preparation of organic anhydrides, drying oils and rubber substitutes; reagent for drying coatings of ink, paint or varnish.

SULFUR MONOCHLORIDE

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Pour Point ..... below —80°C
Boiling Point ..... 138°C
Cl_2 Content 52.5%
Sp. Gr., 15.5°/15.5°C 1.6885
Flash and Fire Point ..... none

Formula: S_2Cl_2
Molecular Weight: 135.0
Appearance: Yellow to reddish heavy liquid with pungent odor

USES

As an intermediate and chlorinating agent in manufacture of organic chemicals, sulfur dyes, and rubber substitutes; agent for cold vulcanization of rubber products; polymerization catalyst for increasing viscosity of vegetable oils.

For more information on items listed, drop a note on your letterhead to HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY, 1 Forty-Seventh St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER® CHEMICALS
2-1527

Terpinyl Acetate—Vinyl Ether

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. 12½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. lms., works lb. 20½ - 21½
smaller, dms., works lb. 23½ - 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. 71 - —
t.c.l. lb. 72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. 714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. 57½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd., E lb. 58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib., dms lb. 3.75 - —
Salicylate, fib., dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib., dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib., dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. 44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
100-lb. lots or more.
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib., dms., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .22 - .25½
Spanish, bls. lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, fib., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .98½ - .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾ - —
Metal lb. 1.21½ - —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.65
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. tots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .42¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾ - .45½
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾ - .63½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52¾ - .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24¼ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, cms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .22 - .22¼
Haitian, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Madras, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

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Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
46% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. 20¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. 19¾ - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).

outstanding as an EMULSIFIER

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes, emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point (165°C) minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions—without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight (89.14) and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

and CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide.

AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and in vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

NOW AVAILABLE in 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon and 1-gallon cans. For further information and technical service on putting AMP to work for you, call on the Industrial Chemicals Department, Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, New York.

PROPERTIES OF PURE MATERIAL

Molecular Weight 89.14
Melting Point, °C. ..... 30 to 31
Boiling Point, °C. ..... 165 at 760mm
Specific Gravity ..... 0.934 at 20/20°C
pH at 20°C. of 0.1M Solution 11.3
Vapor Pressure at 20°C. ..... approx. 1mm
Flash Point (Tag. open cup) ..... 159°F
Solubility in Water
g/100 ml at 20° C ..... completely miscible

BUTANOL & DERIVATIVES • ETHYL ALCOHOL & DERIVATIVES • METHANOL • AMMONIA AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS • RIBOFLAVIN CRYSTALS • HYDROXYLAMMONIUM SALTS NITROPARAFFINS • FORMALDEHYDE N. F. PENTAERYTHRITOL • ACETONE • METHYLAMINES

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

csc

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Warwick Wax Company
originators, pioneers and leaders
of the oxidized petroleum wax industry
are proud to present
their new development in wax

CARDIS-ONE

first emulsifiable
petroleum wax with

PENETRATION ONE–TWO

melting point 195-200°F

CARDIS ONE —the first emulsifiable petroleum wax with penetration one—two.

CARDIS ONE —the hardest emulsifiable petroleum wax on the market.

CARDIS ONE —gives greatest wear resistant films.

CARDIS ONE —gives scuff-proof films with highest gloss and durability.

CARDIS ONE —is ready for you now. Ask for samples, specifications, suggested formulations, technical service.

CARDIS ONE —is produced at the Warwick Wax Refinery, Chanute, Kansas, home of Cardis Waxes, America's most widely-used emulsifiable petroleum waxes.

WARWICK
WAX
Company, Inc., Subsidiary

Sun
CHEMICAL
CORPORATION

10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

Vinyl Ethylether—Yellow, Cadmium, Lithopone

Vinyl ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ref. dms., works lb. 1.65 • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm, bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.. lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .029 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Vitamin A palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrocnioride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity. gm.225.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 • —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 • —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.104.00 • —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 • —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .47 - .48
Brazilian bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American lb. .54 - .55
refined, bleached, USP, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .56 - .57
slabs lb. .67 - .70
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb .77 .79

Powdered candelilla, 50 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .98 - 1.01
refined, bgs., ton lots lb.1.04 - 1.05
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Parnanyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla

Esparto, African lb. .80 .82
Japan, bgs lb. .23 .25
Wax microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 • .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 • .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 • .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • .26
150°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 • —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 • —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 .32
German, crude, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .71 .73
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. 77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb 5.00 —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada)
Indigo root bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .19 .20
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East ton.32.00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton.36.80 —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton 42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed American, bgs lb. .14 .16
Levant, bgs lb 4.25 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .33 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .23 • —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 • —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.20 • —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.35 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal .33 • —
Birmingham district gal .30¼- —
Chicago district gal .33½- —
Cleveland district gal .33 • —
Geneva, Utah gal .25 • —
Hamilton, Ohio gal .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa gal .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex gal .35 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal .31 • —
Minequa, Colo gal .34 • —
Philadelphia, Pa gal .33 • —
Pittsburgh district gal .30 • .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal .33 • —
Syracuse, N. Y gal .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .35 • —
Wyandotte, Mich gal .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal .30½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal .33 • —
Bayonne, N. J gal .33 • —
Baytown, Tex gal .31 • —
Chicago, Ill gal .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa gal .33 • —
Providence, R. I. gal .33 • —
Wood River, Ill gal .33 • —

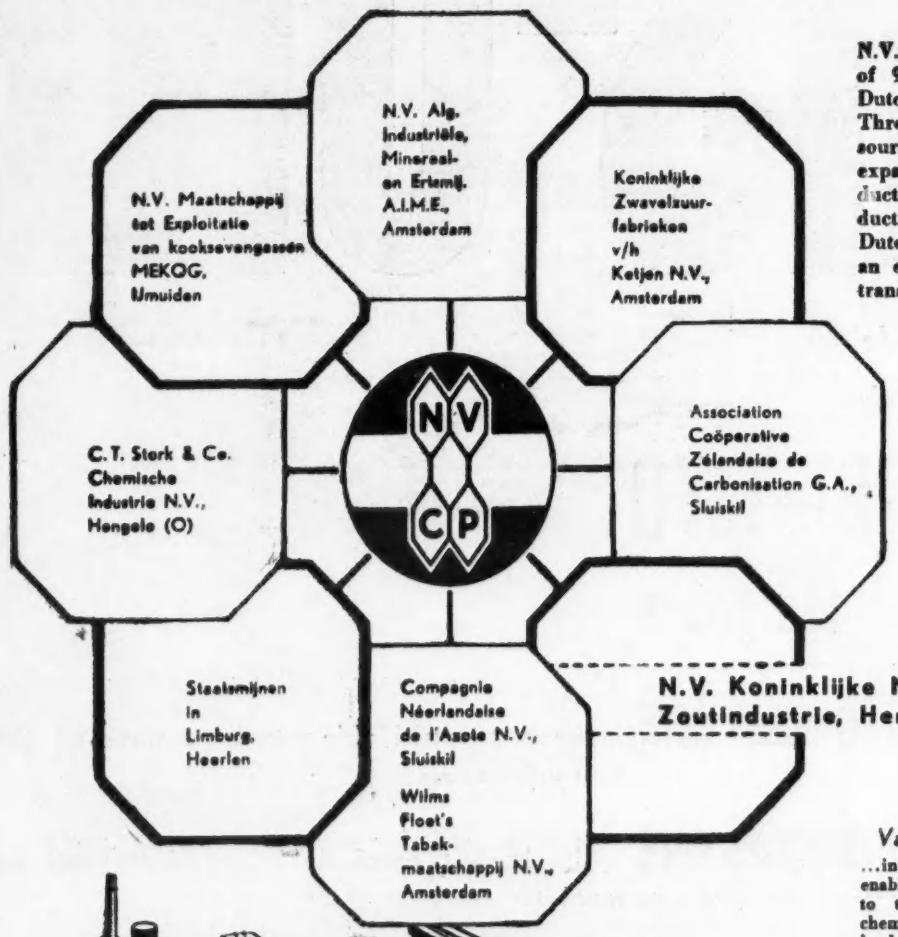
Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb 1.91 • —
AAOT bbls. lb 2.06 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 • —
lithopone all shades, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 1.20 • —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.


N.V. Alg. Industriële, Mineraal- en Erimij. A.I.M.E., Amsterdam
N.V. Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van kooksovengassen MEKOG, IJmuiden
Koninklijke Zwavelzuurfabrieken v/h Ketjen N.V., Amsterdam
C.T. Stork & Co. Chemische Industrie N.V., Hengelo (O)
Association Coöperative Zélandaise de Carbonisation G.A., Sluiskil
N V
C P
Staatsmijnen in Limburg, Heerlen
Compagnie Néerlandaise de l'Azote N.V., Sluiskil
Wilms Fleet's Tabak-maatschappij N.V., Amsterdam

N.V.C.P. is the sales office of 9 independent basic Dutch chemical industries. Through combining of sources a continuously expanding range of products is entering into production. In addition to the Dutch production there is an extensive import and transit trade by N.V.C.P.

N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandsche Zoutindustrie, Hengelo (O).

Vast salt deposits...

...in the Eastern part of Holland enable the K.N.Z. to contribute to the development of the chemical industry in the Netherlands by a large-scale production of caustic soda lye, bleaching lye, liquid chlorine and hydrochloric acid. The company is still expanding its field of activity and recently commenced a full-scale production of copper oxychloride, a fungicide sold under the well known name of „Koneprox".

From the production of the above industries we supply:

1-4-8 Acid • Ammonia anhydrous • Benzol • Chloramine • Chlorine liquid • Chlorosulfonic acid • Dioctylphthalate • Ethylene dichloride • Glycocoll • Paratoluenesulfochloride • Pyridine • Creosote oil • Glauber's salt.

Apply to department E/4c

Nederlandsch Verkoopkantoor voor Chemische Producten N.V.

63, Mauritskade - Amsterdam
Téléphone 54322 - Telex 445

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa 10 G, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
t.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l., lb. .04½- —
t.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¼
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls dms, works. lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10 00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 - —
Napthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1425- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .1525- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1470- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .1570- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1485- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .1585- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton, lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.95
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l. lb. .26 - .41⅛
normal, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .03⅝- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .04⅝- —
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.25 - 11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Zirconium oxide, 98½%-99% white grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb .32¼- —

Chase Ups Crandell

Charles T. Crandell of the Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has been appointed sales manager of the "Saxolin" open mesh department, R. N. Conners, vice-president, has announced. For the past eight years Mr. Crandell has been associated with Chase. Since 1948 he had been assistant to Ben Deutsch, who retired as sales manager of this department on December 31. Mr. Crandell will remain in Chicago in the general sales office.

Westvaco Division Moves Philadelphia District Office

The Westvaco Chemical Division of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has moved its Philadelphia district office to larger quarters at 3701 North Broad Street.

Fred G. Seegers, a veteran of more than twenty-five years with Westvaco, is district sales manager in charge of the office which serves eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and nearby southern New Jersey. Frank Blanc who has represented Westvaco in the upper New York state territory, has been assigned as a sales representative.

Sanitizer Data Offered

A technical bulletin describing "Clorpactin XCW," is being made available by Guardian Chemical Corporation, New York. The bulletin recommends "Clorpactin XCW" for treatment of sewage, water pollution and industrial wastes, and points out that unlike other chlorine sanitizers, it is not readily inactivated by the presence of organic matter. The product is described as a fairly stable white powder, comprised of a modified, buffered hypochlorous acid, suitably stabilized and adjusted, and producing a very high "available hypochlorous acid" combined with powerful wetting and penetrating properties. Copies may be obtained by writing to Guardian at 10-15 43rd avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Aluminum Industry Viewed

—Continued from page 3

while other metals have at least doubled in price.

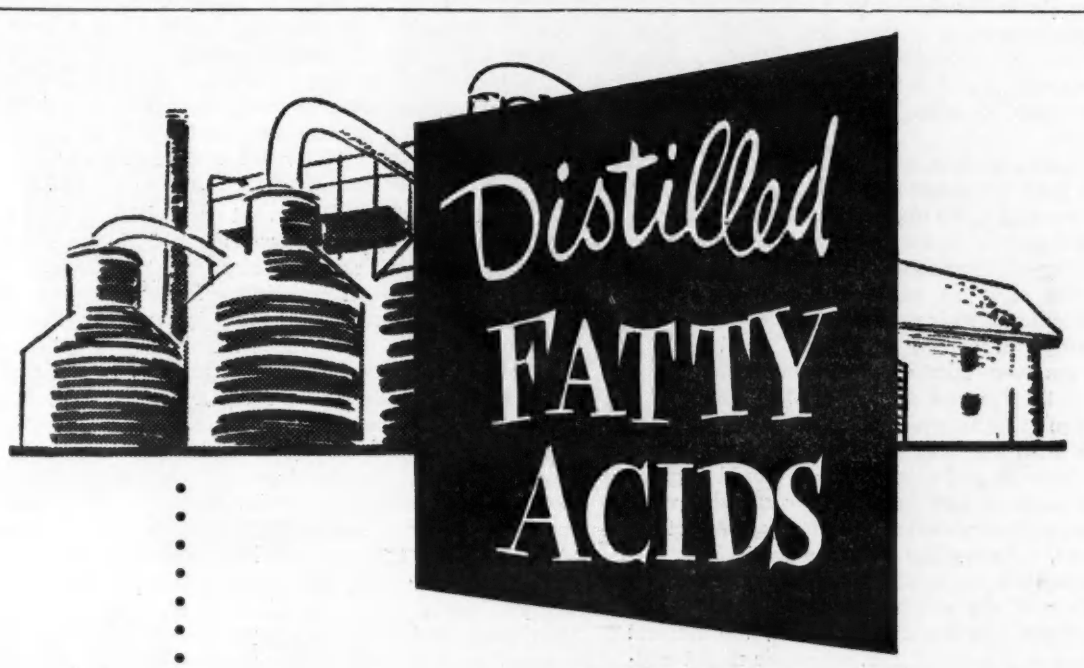
3. Production has multiplied many times as much as other major metals and is still increasing more sharply than the others.

4. An increasing share of the total new supply has been made available to nonintegrated prime fabricators.

5. New companies have found it possible to enter and remain in the fabricating branches of the industry.

6. Distribution channels, essential to small industrial users, have developed rapidly in every part of the country making aluminum much more accessible to all.

7. This growth of new enterprise has continued despite the heavy military demand created by the Korean crisis and the defense program.



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Volume 163 January 12, 1953 Number 2

Slogans Will Not Suffice

Among the tens of thousands of bits of volunteered advice to the incoming federal administration with reference to one or a dozen or more of the innumerable problems with which it will have to deal are many which it is difficult to the verge of impossibility appropriate to designate as logical or "loaded." It is quite apparent in connection with a number of such suggestions and proposals that, no matter what regard is had for them in the determining of policies and practices, there will be, as the National Association of Manufacturers puts it, some "stepping on someone's economic toes."

One of the most populous areas in respect of suggestions with at least an average share of the oracular type is, quite naturally, the application of the hatchet to the federal budget. Typical of some of the thinking—it may be needling—in that connection is the recent suggestion that the new ins make but a slight verbal change in the motto of their persistent predecessors, but change it thereby drastically in nature. That adviser would have the new administration substitute "Save and elect" for the "Spend and elect" flown from the masthead of the in party over the past two decades.

The trouble with that suggestion is that it continues the partisan interest and aim. It also would require most capable footwork and headwork to avoid a variously dangerous replacement of "elect" by "neglect" in many instances. The neglect could be particularly difficult to avoid in two respects. In one, the result could be jeopardizing of the national defense—civilian, no less than military. In the other respect, the neglect could run head-on into elect and, whatever might happen to economic toes, do a lot of bruising of fingers long accustomed to picking plums from political pies—more accurately to be designated as "subsidy strudels," or "defense doughnuts."

The Director of Defense Mobilization points out that the nation's steel productive ability—it is running around 106 percent of capacity—would not be adequate in case of war and that the steel industry, which increased its rated capacity almost 7 percent during 1952 and has an additional 3.6+ percent on the way for 1953, is averse to putting money into heavy casting equipment of war-need size because there would be no postwar use for it. For an emergency then, it would be necessary that the government construct the equipment or cut civilian quotas to an irreducible minimum. Obviously, something must be neglected if there is to be any saving.

Avoiding of neglect—by spending—is behind the private positions which brought out these headlines in New York newspapers in the past fortnight:—"Shippers Urge US to Adopt Wage Subsidy: Group Says Plan Would Benefit 635 Vessels." "MSTS Called Key to Rescue of Tanker Fleet: Charters Seen As Way to Offset Building Cost."

The federal budget must be reduced. Mr. Eisenhower's newly selected Budget Director is well qualified to work out a reduction. He is to sit with the cabinet—and perhaps he is capable of making actual determinations of the necessary expenditures of the top agencies therein represented—military and civilian—and of convincing congress that those payrolls are not to be used to provide plums for the compensating of those whose actual jobs are in being busy among the boys back home. If those jobholders can be "neglected"—no matter what that might mean in relation to somebody's being elected—the payrolls of the cabinet offices could be cut almost in half.

It is not easy to see anything bright in the direction of saving in the fact that the first bill in the new session of the lower house of congress is aimed at the reduction of income taxes. That is putting the cart ahead of the horse—or the jackass or the elephant—and pushing off again on the rutted road of deficit financing. Of course, it could be interpreted thus:—"So, here is all we can get, and that is all we can spend." That, unfortunately, belongs among the long-lost Americanisms of a long-forgotten economy. It is no more likely to be taken out of the files than is the once-prevalent characterization of political handouts as public charity and an insult to a man's independence. Reduction of the federal budget would be greatly facilitated if those Americanisms were revived in the popular philosophy.

Controls Are Big Problem

President-elect Eisenhower has accepted the relatively recently proposed cooperation of the public in the consideration of governmental problems by means of advisory groups serving all governmental officers from the President down. He is, however, selecting his own advisers. His consultations with other than political advisers have not been made known.

So far, the President-elect's seeking of "lay" advice has been in domestic areas of mixed commercial and social economies. In spite of the outstanding importance and imperativeness of matters of foreign relations and national defense, he recognizes that even in those matters, the status of everyday affairs will exert a strong influence. It may also be that he recognizes his need to be properly informed in matters with which he has had little acquaintance.

Among the advisory groups set up in the Eisenhower study of national problems are one in agriculture and one having to do with controls of prices and wages, and perhaps with those on materials. The membership of the latter, more widely interesting group has not been made public. It is certain that the variety of opinions on the necessity, desirability, and effectiveness of controls will be as wide as the number of advisers. It is reported that not even a preliminary opinion had been reached after considerable study of the matter.

In the course of the presidential campaign, Mr. Eisenhower stated his favoring of the early removal of controls. His study of sequels in relation to commodities on which price controls had been eased or removed since that time could have some influence toward his changing his mind. Not all such commodities have been kept at the levels of prices which had been stressed as indicative of the needlessness of ceilings. And it must be recognized that prices, as well as wages, have been raised in some instances without more than a little, if any, regard for rules and regulations to the contrary, and the cost of living is not down.

Termination of price, wage, and materials controls has been urged by the small business committee of the house, with unanimous agreement among its eleven members that the consequence would not likely be increases in prices. The committee, however, felt that the President should be authorized to impose at least a limited control on prices should "another emergency" arise. No specific definition of "emergency" was given; so it cannot be said what assurance there would be against the exposure of consumers to another onslaught of profiteering—popularly styled, especially in political parlance, inflation.

The economic semantics of the committee's opinion, as publicly referred to, has at least one peculiar slant. It is reported to have urged the decontrolling "to provide a smooth transition back to free competition." Just what freedom of competition is hampered by being required not to boost prices is not clear. Competitive pricing runs in the other direction. It is possible that the phraseology confuses, as is not uncommon, free competition and free enterprise—"enterprise" having the meaning, "the disposition to attempt the diffcult"—or the extra-profitable!

It is puzzling also to have a small business bloc calling for free competition. Customarily the voices of such protagonists are raised in clamorous demands that every possible check of the antitrust ("big business") laws be put upon the practices of their more efficient competitors. Always, everywhere it long has been, it is, and it always will be that controls are for the other fellow. The only way in which the President, or anybody else, could get a true picture of the complex condition of controls or no controls would be by means of a referendum encompassing every man, woman, and child in the United States—and not combining any two or more of the three controls in the same question.

For the Bookshelf

THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY: Directory of Members and Associate Members. Paper; iv+20 pages, 5½ x 8½ in.

The names are arranged in alphabetic sequences, with address, telephone number, and telegraphic designation. Each entry is identified as to divisions and groups with which it is associated, those units being identified on the second page of the cover. The officers of the association and its various units are given in separate lists.

The address of the association is Tavistock house, Tavistock Square, London W.C. 1.

ACIDS AND BASES: Their Quantitative Behaviour. By R. P. Bell, F.R.S. Cloth; vi+90 pages, 4 x 6½ in. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd.; New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $1.50.

This member of Methuen's monographs on chemical subjects is designed to give a brief, unified account of some of many applications of its subject to chemical problems, with emphasis on essential unity. It begins in elementary areas and goes far, encompassing the interionic theory and most interestingly discussing why its considerations are restricted to proton-acids.

The scope of this small book is well shown by its chapter headings:—"The Nature of Acids and Bases," "Acid-Base Equilibria in Water," "Acids and Bases in Nonaqueous Solvents," "Interionic Attraction in Acid-Base Equilibria," "Acid-Base Strength and Molecular Structure," "Acid-Base Catalysis," "Alternative Uses of the Terms Acid and Base." The index and references are good.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

other DDT plant is also in the program stage as part of the five-year economic development program. Construction of this plant is programmed for 1954-55. Cost of this plant is to be shared by the India central and state governments.

Fighting Animal Diseases

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture had a big job on its hands last year guarding the nation's livestock industry against destructive animal diseases. Three serious outbreaks occurred which threatened huge losses to the livestock industry. In some quarters there was suspicion that they were started deliberately, but this was never substantiated.

Foot-and-mouth disease, considered for centuries to be among the most serious of livestock plagues, was brought closer to herds of this country than at any time during the past twenty-three years when it appeared in Canada only fifty miles from the US-Canadian border. The other two threats were from air-sac infection of poultry and vesicular exanthema of hogs.

The air-sac infection caused losses amounting to as high as 50 percent of the birds in some flocks. Poultry pathologists are still trying to find out the cause of the disease, how it is spread, and how it can be eradicated. Vesicular exanthema of swine was not new—it had existed in a small section of California for twenty years—but it became a national problem last June when hogs in two western states developed the disease upon feeding on garbage. From there it spread rapidly until federal quarantines were in effect in areas of sixteen states. Spread of the disease appears to have been slowed down and the long job of eradication now remains.

Fibrous Glass Mats

The Department of Defense has just consolidated the requirements for fibrous glass mats for reinforcing plastic materials into a single military specification and thereby opened the door to accelerated use of this comparatively new plastic throughout the military establishment. This means that plastics will be substituted for such materials as lumber and metal on a scale far wider than heretofore contemplated.

The new material is already replacing aluminum, stainless steel, copper and nickel in such items as high current capacity rotary switches, recording tape reels, sound motion picture loudspeakers, non-magnetic water and fuel tanks, and floats. It can also be used to make general purpose containers to replace wood boxes now used for a variety of items.

Even boats under twenty-five feet in length, powered either by outboard or small inboard engines, have been constructed of fibrous glass reinforced plastics, the department reports, and more of them are to be purchased. The fields in which the new material may find its way appear very widespread.

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*Growth Failure In School Children—Further Studies of Vitamin B_{12} Dietary Supplements. By: Wetzel, N. C., Hopwood, H. H., Kuechle, M. E., Grueninger, R. M.: Journal of Clinical Nutrition 1:17, September-October 1952. For copies of this study, write:

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Heavy Chemicals

Lead metal declined fractionally last week. Consumer demand slowed down and quotations appeared to be guided by the trend of the London market. Quicksilver remained at its former price level and it looked as though recent arrivals had checked the upward tendency. Export quotas for the first quarter of 1953 were announced by the DC and OIT. Quotas for cobalt and tungsten were unchanged while those for magnesium and molybdenum were increased.

Shipments of caustic soda, soda ash and chlorine showed a slight gain over the preceding period, according to producers with stocks described as comfortable all around. The pickup in alkalies appeared to stimulate confidence in the general market although there was little disposition to extend purchases beyond the limit of actual requirements. The snowfall brought out a better demand for calcium chloride. Initial inquiries from weed-control formulators reached the market for sodium chlorate and the supply position is expected to tighten later in the year. Producers of nickel salts are not looking for any easement in stocks during the first quarter. Caustic potash and other potassium chemicals uncovered no new developments. Agricultural demand for copper sulphate continued definitely slow. Phosphorus compounds were mostly in balance with some producers slightly behind on deliveries of the chlorides. PDA has set a capacity goal for sulphuric acid and has revised the expansion goal for sulphur.

Production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States for October generally exceeded the levels for September, 1952, and those for the corresponding month in 1951, according to the Bureau of the Census. Increases from September, 1952, were reported for 37 of the 47 chemicals now included in the Bureau's monthly survey while the output for 7 chemicals declined. In comparison with October, 1951, output, the October, 1952, figures were higher for 28 chemicals and lower for 18.

All-time monthly highs were reported in October for the following chemicals:—synthetic ammonia, muriatic acid, oxygen, phosphoric acid, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, and sodium silicate. In addition, the October production was greater by 10 percent or more than the amount reported for September or for the corresponding month of 1951 for dibasic calcium phosphate, molybdate chrome orange, potassium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, disodium phosphate, trisodium phosphate, and zinc yellow.

Paper production based on a percentage of sixday capacity was 83.7 percent for the week ending January 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 62.4 in the preceding week and 91.5 for the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Chloride—Sales of seasonal dimensions reported mostly for chemical use. October production was placed at 2,536 tons of anhydrous, compared with 2,225 in September and 3,261 tons in October 1951. Liquid output amounted to 1,503 tons in October, against 1,740 in the preceding month and 1,731 tons in October 1951.

Ammonia Anhydrous—There is no flat price at present, the range is from $79 to $82 per ton in tankcars, according to the producer with the market displaying a strong tone. October production was at the highest monthly level on record. The total amounted to 184,319 tons, compared with 171,721 in September and 155,057 tons in October 1951.

Calcium Chloride—Weather conditions have kept demand rather spotty since the turn of the year. Demand was a bit broader last week, possibly on account of the increased snowfall. There was no shortage of stocks to meet requirements. Bids are invited by the Government of Ceylon, until February 10, 1953, for the supply of 240 tons of calcium chloride required by the Ceylon Forest Department for processing wood wool into building materials. Specifications are available on request from the Ceylon Embassy, 2148 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. Quotations should be sent direct to the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Lands and Land Development, Secretariat Building, Colombo, Ceylon.

Calcium Phosphate—Dibasic production increased during October. The total stood at 6,280 tons, compared with 4,778 in the preceding month and 4,154 tons in October 1951.

Carbon Dioxide—October production of liquid and gas showed 15,330 tons, against 13,040 in September and 13,995 tons in October 1951. Output of solid, dry ice, recorded a seasonal dip to 41,764 tons, compared with a revised total of 52,330 in September and 40,432 tons in October, 1951.

Chlorine—Continued available for immediate shipment last week. Contract withdrawals were not too heavy and the supply position was described as comfortable. Production of chlorine gas during October amounted to 227,970 tons, compared with 209,966 in the preceding month and 225,008 tons in October 1951.

Copper Sulphate — No improvement could be noted in the demand for agriculture which remained definitely slow. Industrial shipments were sustained at a satisfactory level. Exporters are awaiting the issuance of licenses for the first quarter. Stocks were fully adequate to meet current requirements and prices continued firm.

Production of copper sulphate in November 5,760 tons dropped 9 percent from October to the lowest monthly rate of the year, probably to the lowest for many years, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments rose 4 percent and stocks decreased 12 percent to 6,684 tons. Inventories were sufficient for nearly a month's requirements at the November rate of shipments. Foreign trade data for November are not available. There were no imports in October and exports were 3,062 tons, or 44 percent less than September.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Mostly in balance although some producers are slightly behind on deliveries. October production amounted to 1,095 tons, compared with 978 in the preceding month. Trichloride output in October was placed at 970 tons, against 932 in September and 914 tons in October 1951.

Potash, Caustic—Sales of fair dimensions were reported although demand for the week appeared to be a bit more spotty than recently noted. October production amounted to 6,412 tons of liquid including 1,434 tons of solid, compared with 5,662 tons of liquid and 1,548 tons of solid in the preceding month and 5,484 tons of liquid, solid content not available in October 1951.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass plants continued to take shipments mostly for current wants. Producers have not experienced much difficulty in leveling off demand promptly.

Potassium Chlorate — Market position firm with supply outlook somewhat better than noted in sodium chlorate. October production amounted to 724 tons, compared with 736 in the preceding month and 844 tons in October 1951.

Salt Cake—Stocks not excessive but are meeting current requirements in most instances. October production of crude commercial amounted to 58,631 tons, compared with 53,409 in the preceding month and 62,900 tons in October 1951.

Soda Ash—Shipments of both light and dense ash continued fair but not unusually heavy last week. Stocks were adequate to meet demand. October production of finished light ash totaled 226,262 tons, against 192,847 in September and 219,043 in October 1951. Production of finished dense ash amounted to 141,712 tons in October, compared with 121,710 in the preceding month and 151,769 tons in October 1951. The natural soda ash output in October was 29,454 tons, against a revised total of 28,230 in September and 29,022 tons in October 1951.

Soda, Caustic—Production has kept somewhat above demand leaving the sup-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Lead metal, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
95.96	95.96	95.89	97.69

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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ply position easy. October production of electrolytic was placed at 220,603 tons of liquid containing 27,314 of solid, against a revised total of 203,992 tons of liquid including 21,859 tons of solid in September and 218,584 tons of liquid including 50,107 tons of solid in October 1951. Production by the lime-soda process showed 40,139 tons of liquid containing 11,068 tons of solid in October, compared with a revised total of 38,708 tons of liquid containing 9,248 tons of solid in the preceding month and 57,193 tons of liquid including 17,355 tons of solid in October 1951.

A caustic-soda plant to be erected at Waru, Indonesia, is scheduled for completion in 1954. Water from three adjacent rivers will be utilized. It was originally planned to construct the plant at Madura, the chief source of salt, but the shortage of water there caused the shift. Like salt, soda is a monopoly of the Central Government, which has earmarked 7,000,000 rupiahs (11.40 rupiahs = US$1) for the project.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Stocks remained adequate to meet requirements readily. October production of refined amounted to 14,074 tons, compared with 11,424 in September and 10,285 tons in October 1951.

Sodium Chlorate—Some inquiry from weed-control formulators has reached the market. Stocks are available at present but indications point to a tight supply position later in the season. October production was placed at 3,358 tons, compared with 3,391 in September and 3,388 in October 1951.

Sodium Phosphate—October production increased over the preceding month. Output of monobasic was placed at 1,686 tons in October, compared with 1,292 in September and 1,656 tons in October 1951. Production of dibasic showed 19,154 tons in October, against 15,320 in September and 13,821 tons in October 1951. Tribasic output in October amounted to 4,960 tons, compared with 4,322 in September and 4,072 tons in October 1951.

Sulphur—The domestic sulphur industry produced 430,811 long tons of native sulphur and 20,412 tons of recovered sulphur (of a purity of 97 percent or greater) during the month of October, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks of native sulphur decreased and at the end of October stood at 3,064,952 tons. Stocks of recovered sulphur were placed at 74,899 long tons.

The Eti Bank, Turkey, reports that the Ergani copper mines has stockpiled 15,000 metric tons of pyrite concentrates. It is understood that they contain 50 percent sulphur. The Bank estimates that potential annual production of this material will approach 50,000 tons.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Supply situation has not shown any indication of easement. Stocks are available but there is no surplus owing to the maintenance of steady demand. October production was placed at 3,478 tons, compared with 3,641 in September and 3,414 tons in October 1951.

Muriatic—October established a new high monthly production record. The total stood at 61,646 tons including 15,745 tons made from salt and acid, 12,923 from chlorine and hydrogen and 32,978 tons from byproduct and other sources. September production total was revised to 57,334 tons and in October 1951 output recorded 60,753 tons.

Nitric — Production increased during October. The total amounted to 140,866 tons, compared with 134,588 in the preceding month and 130,698 tons in October 1951.

Phosphoric—October production was at the highest monthly level on record. The total was 206,233 tons, including 100,736 made from phosphorus and 105,497 tons made from phosphate rock. September output was revised to 185,295 tons and in October 1951 production amounted to 152,212 tons.

Sulphuric—Market maintained a comfortable supply position. October output showed a gross of 1,164,427 tons, including 254,924 tons made by the chamber process and 909,503 tons by the contact process. September production was revised to 1,079,457 tons gross and in October 1951 output amounted to 1,102,683 tons. Capacity goal has been set by DPA, story elsewhere in this issue.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—According to a large producer, there will be plenty of aluminum for all who want it before the middle of 1953 unless there is an extension of hostilities. It is stated that with the industry expanding its capacity at a rapid pace, the situation this year should be much easier than at any time since the Korean war began.

In surveying the situation NPA stated that total receipts of primary and secondary aluminum by mills in 1952 amounted to 27 billion pounds, compared with 2.5 billion pounds in 1951. Aluminum scrap supply last year was 580 million pounds, compared with 543 million pounds in 1951.

Antimony—Domestic mine production of antimony increased from 3 short tons in September to 16 tons in October. Smelter production, however, decreased 15 percent and amounted to 526 tons, as compared with 620 tons in the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Industrial consumption decreased nearly 9 percent during October, totalling 1,281 tons, compared with 1,400 tons in September. Of the total consumption, 52 percent was consumed in the manufacture of metal products and 48 percent was used in the manufacture of nonmetal products. Stocks held by producers and smelters on October 31 increased 10 percent over the 2,802 tons reported on hand October 1 while those stocks held by consumers and dealers decreased 10 percent during the same period. Imports during October increased sharply, totalling 1,430 short tons, or 51 percent. Of the total imports, 52 percent was in the form of ores and concentrates, 37 percent in the form of metal and the

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remainder in the form of oxide. Exports during the month were nil.

Cobalt — Commerce Department announced first quarter 1953 export quotas for cobalt would amount to 7,000 pounds for welding rods and wires, the same as in the fourth quarter of 1952; 1,800 pounds for dental alloys, an increase of 500 pounds over the fourth quarter quota, and 2,600 pounds for cobalt reagents for laboratory use, the same as in the fourth quarter.

Copper—From domestic sources—mines smelters and refineries—was available in slightly larger quantities in October than in September, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports failed to equal the high rate of September, but except for September were larger than in many previous months. Mine output rose 5 percent, smelter output from domestic and foreign primary materials 10 percent, and refinery output from domestic and foreign primary and secondary materials, 7 percent. Imports of refined copper dropped 8 percent but this drop was offset by an increase in output of refined copper from scrap. Apparent consumption of primary copper continued at the high rate established in September. The unusual substantial receipts of unrefined copper from Canada since July were caused by a labor strike at a refinery in Canada and will be of a temporary nature only. Stocks of refined copper at primary refineries, 25,400 tons, were the smallest since the end of 1950, approximating the quantity at that time which was the smallest since 1906.

Lead—Priced lower at 14½c. per pound at New York and at 14.30c. St. Louis. The guiding influence appears to be the London market where the price tendency remained easy during most of the past week. Fractional advances and declines since the turn of the month have created a feeling of uncertainty among buyers and demand has slowed down appreciably.

Magnesium—Fourth quarter 1952 and first quarter 1953 export quotas for magnesium metal in crude and semi-fabricated forms, scrap, and powder have been set at 2,500,000 pounds each quarter, the Office of International Trade has announced. Starting with the first quarter, these products will not be subject to a time schedule filing period. It extends from January 12 through January 30 for the first quarter. The quotas announced represent a substantial increase over the 1,500,000 pounds made available in the third quarter of 1952. A total of 150,000 pounds was set aside for normal civilian uses in that quarter, the rest going for direct military and mutual defense requirements. For the fourth and first quarters, the largest share will again go to military and mutual defense needs and from 10 to 15 percent will be licensed for civilian requirements.

Molybdenum—The Commerce Department announced first quarter 1953 export quotas for molybdenum—including ores and concentrates, ferromolybdenum and calcium molybdate—has been established at 1,800,000 pounds, up 200,000 pounds from the fourth quarter quota. In addition, a quota of 10,000 pounds (molybdenum content) has been set for exports of molybdenum metal and alloys in crude form except calcium molybdate wire, semi-fabricated forms including sheets and rods, welding rods and wires, powder and filaments. This additional quota is the same as in the fourth quarter.

Quicksilver—Prices were sustained at $218 to $220 per flask on spot last week. Recent arrivals appeared to check the upward tendency of prices with consumer demand reported somewhat slower than in the preceding period.

San Francisco. — Availability of spot metal was described as only fair with interest moderate. Metal quoted $220 per flask.

Silver—Mine output of recoverable silver at 3,199,746 ounces gained 6 percent in October 1952 compared with September, and on a daily average basis was 2 percent greater, according to the Bureau of Mines. Increases in production were general in all the principal silver-producing states except Colorado and Washington. Outputs in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah gained 5, 46, 7, 6, 12, 26, and 2 percent respectively; those of Colorado and Washington dropped 3 and 14 percent, respectively. The increase in Arizona was caused largely by greater output of copper ore containing byproduct silver at Ajo. Silver production in California rose sharply because of a higher grade of ore milled in Inyo County. Resumption of lead ore milling containing silver by the plant in Lincoln County brought the increase in Nevada. The gain in Utah reflected a greater output of copper ore containing byproduct silver at Bingham. The decline in Colorado resulted from lower output in Eagle County; and in San Miguel County. Decreased production from the mine in Ferry County, accounted for the drop in Washington.

Tungsten—First quarter 1953 export quota for tungsten metal and alloys in crude forms has been set at 11,000 pounds, unchanged from the fourth quarter, the Commerce Department states.

Zinc—American Zinc Institute reported stocks of slab zinc at 83,149 tons on December 1, 1952. Production during December amounted to 81,133 tons, domestic shipments 71,068 tons, export and drawback 2,665 tons, government account 3,562 tons making total shipments for the month 77,295 tons and leaving stocks at the close 86,987 tons; compared with 83,149 on November 30. Unfilled orders on December 31 amounted to 45,264 tons, against 32,255 on November 30. Daily average production during December was 2,617 tons, compared with 2,619 in November and 2,626 tons over the year 1952. Total output last year was 803,236 tons, against 836,800 in 1951. December production of prime western was 42,014 tons, and stocks on December 31 amounted to 40,040 tons.

Wilkinson Issues Booklet

James Wilkinson & Son, Ltd., Sheffield, England, has issued a booklet describing its line of industrial chemicals. Besides listing specifications for the materials, it notes the trades in which they find use.

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Monsanto Sends Clement, Williams to Harvard Univ.

Leaves of absence have been granted two Monsanto Chemical Company executives to permit them to attend the spring session of the advanced management program at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Sam R. Clement, assistant general manager of sales for Monsanto's phosphate division, St. Louis, Mo., and David M. Williamson, production manager of the company's western division, Seattle, Wash., were selected. This brings to twenty-four the number of Monsanto executives who have attended such advanced studies as part of the company's program for developing key employes. This program was instituted at Monsanto in 1946. The spring term extends from February 25 to May 22.

Mr. Clement, who has been in his present assignment since 1946, came to Monsanto when the Swann Chemical Company was acquired in 1935. He was a salesman until 1945 and assistant general branch manager in the Birmingham, Ala., sales office for a short period before assuming his present position.

Mr. Williamson served with several companies before joining I. F. Laucks, Inc., in 1927. The Laucks organization was acquired in 1944, becoming Monsanto's western division.

Columbia-Southern Makes Moore General Traffic Head

The appointment of Frank G. Moore as general traffic manager of the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced by E. T. Asplundh, president.

Associated with the transportation field since 1914, Mr. Moore has specialized on traffic problems of the chemical industry. He has served as traffic manager for Columbia-Southern and its predecessor companies since 1934.

Cleveland Group Hears Huntley

Robert F. Huntley, president, Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, spoke before the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland on "A Brief History of Cowles Chemical Company" at its monthly luncheon, held January 5 at the Carter hotel in that city. Melville A. Small, purchasing agent of the same company, was honored as buyer of the month.

Gen'l Electric Ups Stirrat To Market Research Post

The appointment of J. Rae Stirrat as manager of a newly-established marketing research and product planning section of the chemical division of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has been announced by James W. Raynolds, division marketing manager.

In charge of product planning activities since September, 1951, Mr. Stirrat first came with General Electric in 1943 as a chemist in the new products development laboratory. In 1945 he was named to the sales staff of the plastics department and two years later became phenolics products sales manager. Before he joined General Electric he was with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

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Lead Recovery From Scrap Over Mine Production in '51

Recovery of lead from scrap during 1951 was greater than domestic mine production, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. This was the sixth consecutive year in which recovery outweighed mine production, it was pointed out. Recovery of secondary lead increased 7 percent last year to 518,110 tons, valued at $179,266,060, compared with 482,275 tons, valued at $130,214,250 in 1950. The bureau pointed out that approximately the same coverage of the industry was obtained in both years in establishing these figures. A greater demand for lead was responsible for the increased recovery rather than additional reporting companies, the bureau said.

Shipment of secondary lead, as metal, increased from 135,175 tons, with a secondary lead content of 129,313 tons, in 1950 to 171,907 tons, with a secondary content of 168,916 tons, in 1951—a gain of 31 percent. Secondary antimonial lead products shipped totaled 261,157 tons, with a secondary lead content of 229,963 tons—a slight increase over 1950—but lead recovered in solder, type metals and lead babbitt declined 13, 14 and 1 percent, respectively.

Total output of the industry was 6 percent greater than in 1950, including the primary metals added to scrap. Primary metals so used, however, dropped from about 12,000 tons a month in 1950 to 8,000 tons in 1951. Secondary smelters consumed a total of 103,668 tons of primary metal during the year, of which 74,465 tons were soft lead, 8,288 tons were antimonial lead, 14,447 tons were primary and detinners' brand tin, 6,108 tons were primary antimony in metal and in ore, and 360 tons were miscellaneous metals such as arsenic and bismuth.

Primary lead refiners reclaimed 38,196 tons of lead from scrap in 1951, or 7 percent of the total. Of this quantity, 3,893 tons were refined soft lead and 34,303 tons were in antimonial lead. Antimony content of the antimonial lead was 2,060 tons.

Smelters consumed 673,780 tons of lead-base scrap during the year—an increase of 10 percent. The increase was due almost entirely to a 19 percent gain in battery plates treated and a 49 percent gain in the use of drosses and residues. Consumption of soft lead scrap declined 4 percent, antimonial lead 45 percent, cable lead 37 percent and solder 34 percent. Smelter operations were highest in the first and last quarters of the year and reached the lowest point in September.

Antimony Recovery Up 10% In 1951, Mines Bureau Says

Recovery of secondary antimony in 1951 from lead- and tin-base scrap totaled 23,943 tons valued at $21,149,331 an increase of 10 percent over the 21,862 tons valued at $12,859,228 recovered in 1950, according to a Bureau of Mines report.

Secondary copper and lead smelters recovered 21,883 tons, or 91 percent of the total, and primary lead smelters 2,060 tons or 9 percent. Consumption of battery plates increased 19 percent over 1950 and yielded 55 percent of all antimony reclaimed. Antimony reclaimed in antimonial lead increased 26 percent, but recovery declined in other lead alloys and in tin-base alloys. Lead remelters, smelters and refiners, both secondary and primary, recovered 94 percent of the antimony reclaimed and manufacturers and foundries the remaining 6 percent.

New Jersey Zinc (of Pa.) Research Post to Gamble

The New Jersey Zinc Company (of Pa.) has announced the appointment of David L. Gamble as manager of research to succeed George F. A. Stutz, who has been transferred to the New York office as development engineer.

Mr. Gamble entered the employ of the company in 1925 and has held various positions in the research department since that time. Dr. Robert K. Waring was advanced to assistant manager of research, the position formerly held by Mr. Gamble. Dr. Waring has been in the research department since 1928.

Pennsalt Names Agents

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced that Henry S. Rondeau and the Cleveland Industries Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have been appointed representatives for Pennsalt's corrosion engineering products in Ohio and northern Kentucky.

Polyvinyl Methylether Data Offered

The General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has announced the availability of a new twelve-page bulletin on polyvinyl methylether. Copies may be obtained by writing to the commercial development department of General Aniline & Film at 435 Hudson street.

National Can Acquires All Stock of Cans, Inc.

Stockholders of the National Can Company, at a special meeting in Wilmington, Del., have approved the acquisition of all the outstanding stock of Cans, Inc., Chicago.

The shareholders authorized issuance of 130,000 shares of National Can's authorized but unissued common stock of $10 par value in exchange for all outstanding stock of Cans, Inc.

Trade Briefs

Donald U. Kudlich has been appointed manufacturing coordinator for the machinery divisions of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

C. J. Carney, jr., managing director of the Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, has been named chairman of the standard practices committee of the National Association of Exhibit Managers.

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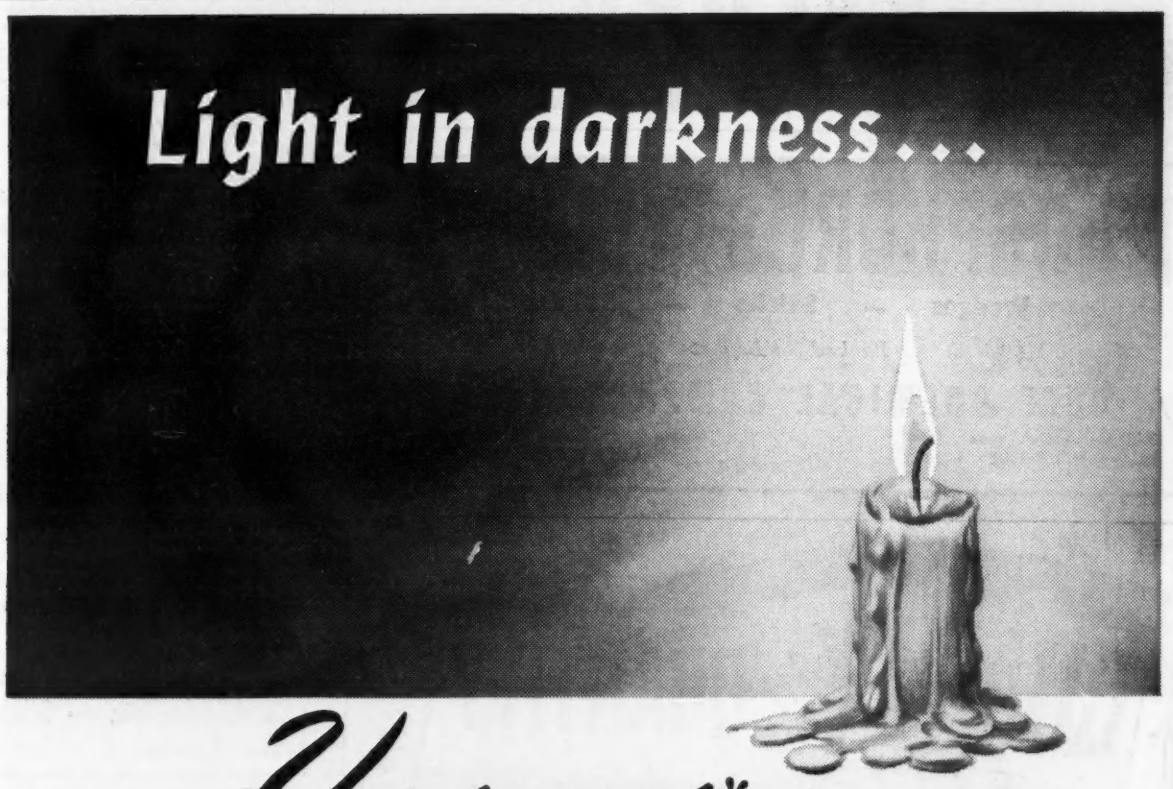

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Tin Recovery in 1951 Lower Than During Previous Year

Secondary tin recovered in 1951 totaled 34,434 tons, valued at $88,357,644, a 3 percent decrease in quantity from the 35,481 tons, valued at $67,809,158, reclaimed in 1950, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines.

At both detinner plants and secondary smelters and, as metal and in alloys (with the exception of copper-base alloys), secondary tin recovered was less than in 1950. Detinners produced 3,529 tons of pig tin from old tin cans and new tinplate clippings, and secondary smelters reclaimed an additional 166 tons. The total tin reclaimed as metal (3,695 tons) was 9 percent under that recovered as metal in 1950. Recovery in solder, babbitts, chemical compounds and in lead-base alloys all declined considerably, but recovery of tin in brass and bronze increased 30 percent.

Secondary smelters consumed 6,211 tons of tin-base scrap, an increase of 12 percent over the quality of scrap treated in 1950. However, the greatest increase was in residues treated, which yield a comparatively low quantity of metal, and did not, therefore, raise total recovery proportionately.

The average monthly price of scrap tin pipe was 90 cents a pound in January, rose to $1.19 in February and gradually declined thereafter to 90 cents in December, following the trend of prices for primary metal. Exports of tin-base scrap totaled 6,182 short tons in 1951, almost double the quantity exported in 1950, and consisted mostly of drosses and residues.

ACS Appoints Two Illinois Professors Division Heads

Two University of Illinois professors have been chosen to head divisions of the American Chemical Society in 1953. Prof. Herbert A. Laitinen was elected chairman of the society's division of analytical chemistry and Prof. Virginia Bartown was re-elected chairman of the division of history of chemistry.

Another Illinois professor, Dr. G. Frederick Smith, was chosen chairman-elect of the division of analytical chemistry. Dr. William G. Batt of the Franklin Institute's Biochemical Research Foundation, Newark, Del., was named secretary-treasurer of this division.

Other officers of the division of history of chemistry for 1953 are Prof. R. D. Billinger of Lehigh University, vice-chairman, and Sidney M. Edelstein, technical director of the Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, secretary-treasurer.

Monsanto Appointments Go to Kapnicky, Harris

The Monstnto Chemical Company has announced the appointment of Dr. James A. Kapnicky to research group leader in charge of the pilot plant at the Nitro, W. Va., laboratories of the company's organic chemicals division and the appointment of Glen P. Harris as technical service engineer for industrial resin in the plastics division, Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Kapnicky joined Monsanto at Nitro last year as research section leader, following an association with the Dow Chemical Company as research project engineer. Mr. Harris has left the British company, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., to rejoin the plastics department, where he was a member of the research department from 1948 to 1950.

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'Cold Rubber' Output Speed Upped by Goodrich Method

Development of a new, lower cost process, which makes "cold rubber" fifty times faster than current methods, has been announced by John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company. Mr. Collyer said that the new process, developed by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is the result of twelve years' research by company scientists and that it had been perfected under a research contract financed by the synthetic rubber division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The process, still in the pilot-plant stage, produces high quality cold rubber in fifteen to twenty minutes, compared to the ten to twelve hours required with present production methods, he said. In the new method, he explained, rubber is made in stainless steel pipes rather than in expensive pressure vessels employed in present government-owned rubber producing plants.

Mr. Collyer said the small size and simplicity of construction for the new process eliminates the need for much expensive equipment and reduces the size of the buildings required to house the rubbr-producing operations. Company engineers estimate that the cost of buildings and equipment for the process of rubber making could be reduced at least 50 per cent by the new process. Mr. Collyer pointed out that the new process cannot be used in existing man-made rubber plants because of insurmountable technical problems. This raises the question, he said, of the possible obsolescence of present facilities.

The new continuous pipeline process, he said, was made possible by the development of extremely active catalysts which substantially speed up the chemical reaction needed to make American rubber. Mr. Collyer pointed out that the length of pipe required is dependent upon the time of chemical reaction, and that a continuous pipeline plant had been impractical heretofore because ordinary reaction times would have required prohibitive lengths of pipe.

Nat'l Research Metallurgical Position Goes to John Ham

Robert A. Stauffer, vice-president in charge of research of the National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the appointment of John L. Ham as project manager in the metallurgical department.

Mr. Ham previously was with the Allegheny Steel Company., where he was concerned with the fabricating of stainless steel. From 1937 to 1940 he was with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, where he participated in fundamental studies of the Bessemer process. From 1940 to 1951 Mr. Ham was a metallurgist at the Climax Molybdenum Company., where he was concerned with determining physical metallurgical properties of molybdenum and its alloys as well as in the development of vacuum melting techniques for refractory metals. Prior to his coming to National Research, Mr. Ham was with the Raytheon Manufacturing Company.

Tesco Chemicals Announces Opening of Two New Plants

T. E. Schneider, president of Tesco Chemicals, Inc., has announced the opening of two new chlorine and ammonia cylinder-filling plants.

The plants, located in Tampa, Fla., and Thomasville, N. C., are equipped for both regular and emergency shipments and will provide pickup and delivery of the chlorine and ammonia cylinders. Managed by a staff from the Atlanta, Ga., main plant and supplemented by locally trained personnel, it is planned to later expand these new plant facilities to include the manufacture and distribution of other Tesco products, it was said. Among these are industrial chemicals, soaps, alkalies, wood preservatives, insecticides, automotive and metal processing chemicals.

Lead Industry Picture for 1951 Detailed in Bureau of Mines Data

The Bureau of Mines has issued a review of the lead industry in 1951, which points out that the feature of that year was a marked decline in the available supply. The supply totaled 1,155,113 tons, compared with 1,434,898 tons in the previous year, or a 20 percent decrease. Supply was composed of mine production of recoverable lead at 388,164 tons, secondary recovered lead at 518,110 tons and imports of 248,839 tons.

Imports were less than half the 1950 total, accounting for most of the decrease. Consumption of primary, antimonial and secondary lead was the second highest on record, lower only than in 1950, and was limited somewhat by available supplies. The expanding national defense program engendered a strong demand for lead during most of the year. It was not until the last four months that consumption was brought into balance with available supplies, the bureau reported.

US Drops Charges Against 48 Minors in duPont Suit

Forty-eight minors of the duPont family were dropped as defendants in an antitrust suit under an agreement reached last week by government and defense attorneys in Chicago's federal district court. Under the terms of the dismissal order, signed by Judge Walter J. La Buy, presiding at the trial, the children were freed from the threat of any future action on the same grounds.

The government originally moved to dismiss eighty-three defendants of the 118 defendants, asking for a dismissal "without prejudice," which meant that further action could be taken at a later date. However, the action was opposed by a defense attorney, who asked for a dismissal "with prejudice," one that would bar similar future prosecution.

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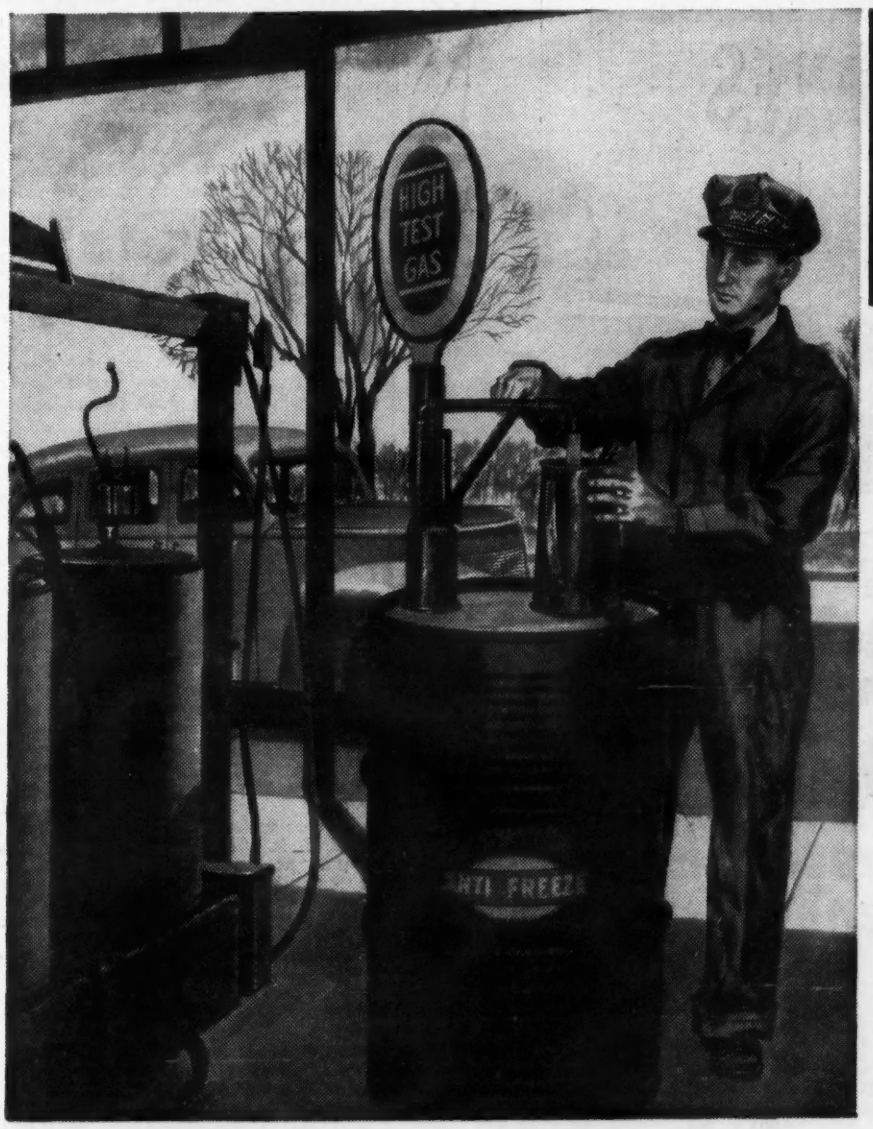

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Petroleum Derivatives

Business activity tended to show a brisker pace during the past week as demand for some materials took an upturn while others remained at least on a par with earlier levels. Prices for virtually all products, however, remained unchanged, and as a result, the index stood at the level it has held for some sixty days. Viewed from either a market or production standpoint, the price situation was expected to remain steady.

Demand for aromatic solvents continued at the brisk pace that has characterized the market for some time. Some increase in demand for toluol was felt, putting it in an even tighter supply position. With military demands for the material taking a large percentage of current production, many industrial consumers found it impossible to fill their requirements and as a result turned to some of the more easily obtainable materials for part of their needs. Production of xylol showed the effects of the pinch in tolol supplies, as facilities were to some extent turned to the less plentiful material.

Aliphatics remained in a comparatively easy supply position, the current rate of production enabling most consumers to obtain the quantities they needed without difficulty. Waxes occupied a similar position of easy availability, although production has hit a somewhat lower level than that of thirty to forty-five days ago. Export demand for waxes remained low and showed no factors indicating an immediate improvement.

Recent cold weather in many areas has had the expected result of tightening up supplies of liquefied petroleum gases. No drastic shortages were expected, however, barring unexpectedly severe weather. Demand for white mineral oils held to the good rate it has shown in the past sixty days and was met without any noticeable pinch from current production. A comfortable position was maintained by petroleum sulphonate, current production filling most if not all market needs.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.13	104.13	104.13

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—The past week saw no sizable changes in the rate of demand for the material. Consumers were able to obtain their requirements without difficulty from the currently comfortable production levels. Manufacturers reported seeing little reason to expect any immediate change in either the situation of comfortable balance between supply and demand or in price schedules.

Mineral Spirits—The active demand for the material noted in the trade of late continued unabated. Manufacturers were able to satisfy the demands received from consumers by maintaining production schedules without change. Any sizable reduction in production at the present would put the material in short supply, it was felt in the trade. Prices have held steady for a considerable period of time and showed the same firmness in the week just past.

Stoddard Solvent—Production figures were unaffected during the past week by any factors disturbing the even balance noted in recent months. Consumers were able to obtain virtually any normal amounts of the material without difficulty and at prices that were unchanged from those already in effect. Manufacturers reported seeing no immediate change in the situation as likely, stating that they expected to maintain their current satisfactory delivery schedules.

Toluol—Manufacturers encountered increased demands for the material and reported that the situation of tightness had grown somewhat more acute. The stepup in demand originated with industrial users and the military as well. Industrial consumers, however, felt the pinch more acutely, since the current Korean fighting has warranted the issuance of directives by the government for obtaining its quotas. Figuring in the demands made by the military were quantities of the material needed for aviation gasoline as well as for nitration purposes. The resulting tight situation was expected by informed observers to continue with little or no abatement for the immediate future. Some relief to the supply situation, however, was bound to be felt in another ninety days, by which time one manufacturer expected to be shipping material from facitities currently under construction.

Xylol—Production was maintained at the highest levels practicable, as the current rate of demand justified placing large amounts on the market. Production levels were restricted, however, by the current shortage of toluol. Manufacturers turned facilities, which could produce both materials, to the one in shorter supply. In spite of this restriction in output, an adequate balance in supplies of xylol was maintained, most consumers obtaining the amounts of the material they required without undue diffculties. Prices held at the accustomed levels, manufacturers feeling that there was little if any reason to expect changes within at least the next thirty days.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 27, totaled 268,710,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 271,784,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,074,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,755,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 681,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The cold weather in many parts of the country brought about a noticeable increase in the use of liquefied petroleum gases. The result of this was a pinch in supplies that remained, however, only local as far as extent. Deliveries of butane slipped a few days behind schedule in the east, it was reported by several manufacturers, while others stated that they experienced no difficulty in supplying at least their contract assignments. The warm weather felt in some important consuming areas helped balance the situation, leaving little reason to expect widespread shortages in the immediate future. Prices for propane, butane and mixtures showed no inclination to go above their current levels, which were mainained evenly.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The immediate future in the industry looked bright, as a result of a continued good consumer demand. Industrial users of waxes maintained the large requirements of recent months, showing no immediate sign of a letup in the level of demand, and giving manufacturers reason to expect a good quarter. The long range outlook, however, revealed some problems, chiefly that in spite of recently increased demands, there was no immediate possibility of the market taking all of the material produced. This led observers to conclude that manufacturers would be faced with surpluses of material for a considerable period of time.

Paraffin—Prices held firm during a week of generally good business, and showed no sign of changing in the immediate future. Most grades of the material remained in the position of good demand that has characterized the domestic market in recent weeks. Orders for foreign shipments held to less than normal levels, however, as the export market showed areas of weakness.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Interest for LPG's was well maintained during the week with buying steady. Propane supplies were available with continued, limited stocks on butane. Postings were unchanged at 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles for propane, and 4.8c. per gallon, for butane, same basis.

A steady market was reported for high melting point paraffin waxes with price listings firm. Supplies were adequate to meet present requirements. 142/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0675c. per pound; 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .083c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted .0635c. and .079c. respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Iran Accepts US Proposal For Oil Dispute Settlement

Loy Henderson, American Ambassador to Iran, and Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh have settled on terms aimed at settlement of the Anglo-Iranian Oil dispute, it was revealed last week. although a number of details still remain to be worked out, the agreement covers four basic points:—

International arbitration of Britain's claim to compensation for oil properties nationalized by Iran, to be followed by arbitration of Iran's claim to compensation from Britain for alleged damages; resumption of production of Iranian oil by Iranian workers with the aid of whatever foreign specialists are needed, the number and nationality of these foreign employers to be determined by the Iranian government, owner of the oil; purchased by American and British oil companies of the greater part of Iran's output at an annual rate of about 20,000,000 tons, with Iran itself handling distribution of any added quantities, and immediate financial aid to Iran by Britain and the US upon signature of the agreement by Dr. Mossadegh.

The British cabinet, called together by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who is acting head of the government during the absence of Prime Minister Churchill, was weighing the terms of the accord at week's end.

Deep Rock Oil Expands Blending, Packaging Plant

The Deep Rock Oil Corporation has expanded its blending and packaging plant at Cushing, Okla., as the first step in a modernization program planned for its lubricating oil manufacturing facilities. Newest installations provide for improved packaging and materials handling facilities, a complete drum reconditioning line, greater warehouse and outloading capacity, and increased blending capacity.

In designing and constructing the plant, the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Construction Company utilized previously existing structures at the Deep Rock plant. Existing buildings were reconditioned and a new forty-five-foot by 135-foot warehouse building was added. Base stock storage capacity was increased. A new power substation was installed and the plant's railroad spur was extended and a new loading dock added.

Gas Industry Advisory Group Gets New Members

Appointment of sixty-five members to serve on the gas industry advisory council for 1953 has been announced by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Petroleum Administrator for Defense.

All but four of the members served on the 1952 council. The gas industry advisory council consults with and advises the Secretary and the Petroleum Administration for Defense on gas matters involved in national defense. The four new members are:—

Robert W. Ott, Laclede Gas Light Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank C. Smith, American Gas Association, Houston, Tex.; Norman B. Bertolette, Hartford Gas Company, Hartford, Conn., and John A. Weiser, Newport Gas Light Company, Newport, R. I.

Shell Oil Appoints Kenney Vice-President and Counsel

William F. Kenny has been appointed vice-president and general counsel of Shell Oil Company, New York. He replaces Cyrus S. Gentry who retired on the first of the year.

Mr. Kenney, who has been general attorney in charge of Shell's New York legal department, joined Shell in 1937 as an attorney in St. Louis, Mo. Subsequently, he advanced through many increasingly responsible positions, becoming senior attorney in the Houston, Tex., area. In September, 1945, he was transferred to the head office in New York.

Petroleum Post to Harper

John Harper, president of the Harper Oil Company, Long Island City, N. Y., has been appointed to membership on the National Petroleum Council, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced.

Oil Information Unit Names Sharpe

The appointment of Hugh H. Sharpe, 3rd, as a district representative of the Oil Industry Information Committee in the New England district, has been announced by Edwin W. Esmay, acting director, department of information, American Petroleum Institute. Simultaneously, Mr. Esmay also announced that the New England district office of the OIIC has been moved from 100 Boylston street, Boston, to 419 Boylston street.

Atlantic Elects Sunkel To Board of Directors

The board of directors of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has elected Laurence A. Sunkel a director to fill the unexpired term of E. J. Henry. Mr. Sunkel is a vice-president of Atlantic and general manager of crude oil production. He joined the company in the crude oil production department in 1919.

Military Fuels General, Technical Advisory Groups Are Reappointed

Members of the military fuels general advisory committee and of the military fuels technical advisory committee have been reappointed for 1953, deputy petroleum administrator J. Ed Warren has announced. Both committees were established early in 1952 to advise the refining division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense on military fuels problems.

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California Standard Elects Vesper to Vice-Presidency

Election of Howard G. Vesper as a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has been announced by R. G. Follis, chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Vesper, who is president of the California Research Corporation, Standard's research subsidiary, joined the oil company in 1922. Following service in research and development at Standard's El Segundo refinery, Mr. Vesper worked as a salesman in foreign trade operations in New York and then returned to Standard's manufacturing department. He was manager of gasoline and fuel oil marketing when he became president of California Research in 1946.

Alkaline Regenerating Process Licensed by Amer. Development

The American Development Corporation, New York, has licensed the Arabian American Oil Company to install the ADC electrolytic process for regenerating spent alkaline solutions in the Aramco's Ras Tanura refinery in Saudi Arabia. The electrolytic process will regenerate the spent caustic soda resulting from straight run treating operations with a capacity of approximately 25,000 barrels daily.

Babin Retires From Creole After 33 Years of Service

Chester L. Babin, manager of the Creole Petroleum Corporation's refinery in Amuay, western Venezuela, has retired after thirty-three years of service in the United States, Colombia and Venezuela, th company has announced.

Calvin Cooper, assistant manager of the refinery, replaces Mr. Babin. F. K. Davis, operations superintendent in Amuay, succeeds Mr. Cooper, while Montague Ball has been brought in from the company's refinery in Caripito, eastern Venezuela, to replace Mr. Davis.

Ind. Standard Appoints Brooks

John A. Brooks has been appointed a group leader in the pilot plant division at the Whiting, Ind., laboratories of the research department of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Mr. Brooks joined the company in 1946 as a chemical engineer.

Chemical Bank Sets Up Oil and Gas Department

Chemical Bank & Trust Company has established an oil and gas department to specialize in all phases of banking for the petroleum and natural gas industry. Philip F. Shannon has been appointed senior consultant and Ben F. Zwick has been appointed manager of the department which has become part of the bank's national division. It is under the supervision of Howard W. McCall, jr., vice-president, with headquarters at 165 Broadway, New York.

Both Mr. Shannon and Mr. Zwick, who joined Chemical Bank on January 1, have had broad experience in the petroleum field. Mr. Shannon is a former professor of petroleum engineering at the Colorado School of Mines, and he has been affiliated with several oil companies in the United States, Canada and South America, including Continental Oil Company and Indian Refining Company (now part of The Texas Company). He has been manager of the Tropical Oil Company of Colombia and manager of the Western Canada operations of Imperial Oil. He was president of Royalite Oil Company, Ltd., of Calgary, Alberta, in 1944-45, and more recently was regional coordinator of production in Western South America and Canada for Standard Oil Company (N. J.)

Mr. Zwick began his career in 1929 as petroleum engineer with Tropical Oil in Colombia, later serving as vice-president and general manager of International Ecuadorian Petroleum Company, Ecuador, S. A., and as assistant general manager of International Petroleum Company of Peru. In 1947, he joined Jersey Standard as coordinator of producing operations in Europe, the Middle East and Far East. In 1948, he became vice-president of Husky Oil Company of Cody, Wyo., and Husky Oil Refining Company, Ltd., of Calgary, Alta. Since 1950 he has been engaged in petroleum consultation.

ACS Gas, Fuel Division Chairmanship to Creelman

George D. Creelman, director of research of the M. A. Hanna Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of gas and fuel chemistry for 1953. He succeeds Dr. John F. Foster, supervisor of fuels research at the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Corliss R. Kinney, professor of fuel technology at Pennsylvania State College, was chosen chairman-elect, and Dr. Harlan W. Nelson of the Battelle Institute was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Creelman started as a laboratory assistant in the M. W. Kellogg Company's Jersey City, N. J., plant. He transferred to the firm's New York operating department in 1933. In 1936 he became a process engineer for the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. He was a patent adviser for Monsanto from 1937 to 1942, and a research engineer for the company until 1944, when he became an administrative assistant at the Institute of Gas Technology of the Illinois Institute of Technology. He assumed his present post in 1946.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week was still light, though consumers showed an active inquiry for later requirements. The tone of the market was steady and prices for the entire list were maintained at current levels. In the chemical group a good volume of business has been booked for delivery during the first quarter of the year. In sizing materials, most of recent business took place in imported potato starch, because of the scarcity of the domestic material. Good volume has been booked for prompt and forward delivery at prevailing quotations. There was no improvement in the tight supply condition of domestic potato starch. Mills in Maine were still shut down and western consumers readily absorbed the Idaho production, which was running less than 50 percent of capacity. Brazilian tapioca flour was unavailable for shipment and light stocks on spot were held for regular customers. Sago flour was quiet but well held at the recent advance.

Conditions in the tanning materials market continued quiet. Prices, however, were steady for both domestic and foreign materials. Shipments of quebracho and wattle were the firmest on the list. Trading in quebracho was quite active during the last quarter and wattle developed a firmer tone due to reduced offerings for shipment.

Cattle hide production in October totaled 2,224,000 hides, against 1,879,000 in September, according to Tanners Council. Other skins also increased. Calf and whole kip amounted to 1,050,000, compared with 967,000; goat and kid skins, 2,909,000 against 2,338,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,953,000 against 2,555,000.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
101.15	101.15	101.16	101.93

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Withdrawals against contracts were reported in good volume. Prices were without change and steady.

Bichromates—A firm tone prevailed in this market. Consuming interest was fairly active for requirements during the first quarter. Demand for spot delivery was moderate. Prices were unchanged and steady. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate was indicated by the Census Bureau at 8,355 tons in October, against 7,001 tons, (revised) in September and 11,030 tons, October 1951.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Production in October was reported at 2,383 tons, compared with 2,270 tons in September and 2,540 tons, October 1951, by the Census Bureau. Buying interest was reported fair, chiefly prompt requirements. Former prices were well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Market for all varieties remained unchanged and steady. Demand was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate needs.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market remained steady, despite slackened demand. Supplies of albumin were adequate to meet current demand. Prices were maintained at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Buying interest was fair, and confined to prompt delivery. Market was quotably unchanged and firm for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—This market was quiet, but steady. Prices were unchanged and maintained at current levels. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Visible corn supply declined 2,628,000 bushels to 53,781,000 bushels for the week ended January 2, compared with 46,066,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Business was spotty, but the market remained on a steady basis. Flake was maintained at $2.61 to $2.63 per pound and powder at $2.65 to $2.67 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was quiet and ranged from $1.01 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Liquid egg production during November totaled 6,045,000 pounds, compared with 3,104,000 pounds in November last year and the 1946-50 average for the month of 6,950,000 pounds. The quantities produced for drying and freezing were larger than a year ago, but smaller for immediate consumption. Dried egg output during November totaled 957,000 pounds, against 357,000 pounds last year and the average of 1,345,000 pounds. Production consisted of 185,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 611,000 pounds of dried albumen and 161,000 pounds of yolk. Production during November last year consisted of 172,000 pounds of albumen and 185,000 pounds of dried yolk. The frozen egg output during November totaled 4,503,000 pounds. This compares with 2,579,000 pounds in November last year, and the 1946-50 average of 2,555,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 22,000,000 pounds during November, compared with a decrease of 26,000,000 pounds during November last year and the average November decrease of 27,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—Consuming interest was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices ranged from 95c. to $1.01 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Yolk production in November was indicated at 161,000 pounds, compared with 185,000 pounds during November, 1951.

Potato Starch — Buying interest improved last week and moderate volume of trading was reported for spot and later delivery. Trading was confined to the imported starch due to meager stocks of domestic. Production in Maine was at a standstill, and less than 50 percent of mills capacity in Idaho. Stocks on spot ranged from 10c. to 12c. per pound, less carlots, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Rice Starch—Trading was light, but the market was unchanged and steady at 15c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—This market was quiet, but steady. Supplies on spot were well held at former quotations. Raw was quoted at 7½c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, less carlots, exwarehouse.

Tapioca Flour—Limited stocks on spot and no offers from Brazil kept the market entirely nominal at 14c. to 20c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Producers inventories were reported light. Market was firm and quotations were maintained at current levels. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were well held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Offerings were limited.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued slow, but shipments were closely held at former levels. Columbian was offered at $60 per ton, exdock, and Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, same basis. African bark was maintained at $79 to $80 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans—Quiet demand continued for all grades. Market, however, remained firm at prevailing quotations. JI's were held at $45 per ton, ex-dock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market continued strong, despite limited buying interest at this season. Prices were unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Sumac Leaf—This market was inactive and merely nominal at $110 per ton, exdock for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Buying interest continued slow. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Beards were quoted at $85 per ton, exdock and cups at $64 per ton, same basis. Extract was held at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Business was reported quiet. Market was firm and shipments of all grades were maintained at former levels. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis, South African extract was unchanged at 11⅛c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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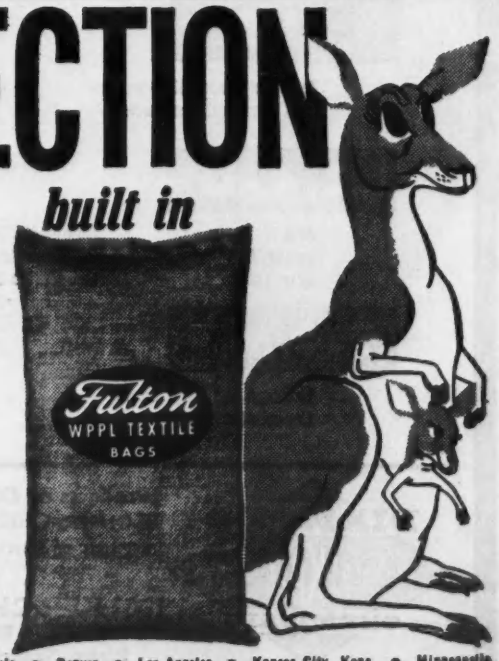

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend continued downward. The index declined last week to 112.93 from 113.04 in the preceding period. Prolonged relaxation in stockfeed demand brought abount lower prices for both dried blood and tankage. Steamed bone meal was not too firm at the former price but there were no other price changes recorded in packing-house byproducts. In the insecticide listings, calcium arsenate was reduced in price, placing the market in a more favorable position to compete with the synthetics. DDT was readily available at the late decline and possibly a shade under on a firm offer. Formulators took on small lots of BHC in the southwest but otherwise that market remained quiet. There was more demand than supply for ammonium nitrate. Shipments of ammonium sulphate moved out but there was no unusual pressure. It was stated that warehouses are heavily stocked with mixed fertilizer and this condition is affecting shipments of both potash and superphosphate.

Fertilizer tax tag sales and reports of fertilizer shipments in 12 reporting states show a decline for the second successive month, according to the National Fertilizer Association. In equivalent tons, tax tag sales and reported shipments amount to 499,000 tons in November, 1952, compared to 608,000 tons during the same month a year ago. October figures tell a similar story. Tag sales and reports of shipments show that the equivalent of 559,000 tons of fertilizer were sold or shipped in reporting states. This is 117,000 tons less than the 676,000 equivalent tons shipped in October, 1951.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Blood, dried, 50c. per unit of ammonia. Calcium arsenate to dealers, 1c. per lb. Tankage, 75c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
112.93	113.04	113.26	113.31

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—According to producers, demand has continued to exceed output leaving the supply position tight. October production of original solution amounted to 128,600 tons including 108,488 tons of fertilizer grade and 20,112 tons of all other grades. September output totaled 119,337 tons and in October 1951 production amounted to 116,526 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate—Coke-oven sulphate is being shipped out as rapidly as produced and supply conditions continued tight with a possibility of becoming tighter in February and the early Spring months. Synthetic technical established a total production of 82,903 tons, in October, compared with 87,164 in the preceding month and 53,632 tons in October 1951.

Bone Meal—Quiet with sellers asking $75 per ton for domestic but not moving much. Fertilizer demand has subsided appreciably since the turn of the year.

Castor Pomace—Stocks were taken for fertilizer use whenever available. The market continued steady at $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Priced lower with stockfeed demand quiet. New York quoted $6.50 per unit of ammonia and so did Chicago.

Fish Meal—October production of fish meal was placed at 18,799 tons by the Department of the Interior. In October 1951 output amounted to 18,763 tons. Production of menhaden meal and scrap in October amounted to 9,801 tons, compared with 5,156 for the corresponding month in 1951. Production for 10 months ending October 31, 1952 was 124,337 tons, against 108,290 for the same time in 1951.

Hoof Meal—Not much offered and price steady at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Phosphate Rock—Market position firm with contract withdrawals for domestic use maintaining a satisfactory seasonal average. No important easement was reported in the supply of available high grade Florida rock. Italy made inquiries last week.

Sulphur and phosphate rock are among raw materials in Egypt for which production can be considereably expanded, according to the Mining and Petroleum Association. The granting of a large number of prospecting permits and mining leases for the first time since 1948 is considered a step in the right direction. Exports of phosphate rock totaled 500,000 metric tons, valued at £EL.500,000 (£EL equals US $2.87), in 1951.

Potassium Muriate—While demand for domestic contract shipments was not described as urgent, pressure is expected to increase with the Spring movement of mixed fertilizer. Some improvement was reported in the inquiry for foreign potash.

Development of potash resources in Saskatchewan, Canada, was considerably accelerated in the first 9 months of 1952. Although the extent of the deposits has not yet been determined, exploratory drilling indicates that they may extend over an area of about 250 square miles, in varying thicknesses, up to 11 feet.

A potash corporation at Unity has begun sinking a shaft near Vera and several other companies have taken out pre-exploration permits. More than 1,000,000 acres of potash rights were held under permit at the close at the period.

Sodium Nitrate—Chile's production of sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate totaled 1,022,270 metric tons in the first 9 months of 1952. Exports of sodium nitrate amounted to 728,210 tons and went principally to the United States, Denmark, Egypt, and Germany. Exports of potassium nitrate were 39,788 tons; the United States, Cuba, and Brazil were the chief purchasers.

Superphosphate — Conditions remained relatively quiet in the market last week. According to trade reports, Baltimore is in a more favorable supply position than the New York area. An inprovement in the movement of mixed goods would favor an increase in withdrawals of super.

Tankage—Further relaxation in stockfeed demand weakened prices. New York named $6 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $6.75.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: November**

	Equivalent tons—November, 1952	1951	Jan.-Oct., 1952
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	1,763,000
South Carolina	42,000	65,000	874,000
Georgia	80,000	59,000	1,238,000
Florida	153,000	167,000	971,000
Alabama	.....	.....	1,050,000
Tennessee	32,000	36,000	551,000
Arkansas	11,000	13,000	345,000
Louisiana	19,000	12,000	303,000
Texas	29,000	43,000	526,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	176,000
Total South	366,000	395,000	7,797,000
Indiana	116,000	179,000	834,000
Missouri	17,000	34,000	762,000
Total Midwest	133,000	213,000	1,596,000
California	.....	.....	.....
Total Other	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	499,000	608,000	9,393,000

*Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Rainy weather along the Pacific Coast has continuously interrupted spreading operations for growers, thus rendering the local market inactive but at the same time building up suppliers' inventories for most materials. This situation is not viewed with alarm inasmuch as it is the general rule rather than the exception for this season of the year. Prices were generally firm over the week; current contract quotations for ammonium phosphate and ammonium sulphate are listed below. Two shipments of calcium nitrate are due for arrival in February. Quotations on superphosphates were firm with inventories average. Fish meals continued at full ceiling with inquiry light; some movement of imported meal was reported at $2.25 per unit of protein, ex-dock, sacks included.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton in bags, 16-20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$69-$75 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$37.25 per cent. f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$135.60 per ton, 60 percent tuna, bulk, f.o.b. San Pedro. $149.60 per ton, nominal, 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles or Monterey. $158.20 per ton, nominal, 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit. f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional in bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los An-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

geles, 3 16 grade. $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton, bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Calcium arsenate is priced lower at 9c per pound in carlots and 10c per pound in less, freight allowed on 96 pounds or over to dealers. No price changes have been made to date in prices for lead arsenate, paris green or bordcaux mixture. The late decline in the DDT market attracted attention but according to trade reports has not brought about important expansion in sales volume. Reports current that the government might purchase a sizable quantity appeared to have a steadying influence upon the market. BHC remained quiet with slight action in the Southwest where formulators have taken some steps to prepare for forward shipments. Present conditions do not suggest an early buying movement but increased activity is expected after the middle of next month. Late price revisions in aldrin, dieldrin and toxaphene have at least established these markets on a more attractive basis for buyers. The overall position is competitive and the extent of infestation will have a lot to do with the future stability of the general market.

Government officials, farmers, and others are making special efforts to combat a serious invasion of army worms in North Thailand, but the work handicapped by lack of spraying and dusting equipment. A large acreage of rice has been damaged. In the emergency, several tons of DDT and a number of sprayers have been borrowed from the Malaria Control Unit. A helicopter from the Police is being fitted for dusting and two planes with spraying equipment have been lent by the Thai Royal Air Force.

DuPont Reports Home-Area Buying for 29 Plants in 1951

Home-area buying for twenty-nine plants of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in seven states in 1951 ran to more than $123,000,000 for the group, the company has reported. To this money-in-circulation figure, the plants added the buying power represented by payrolls of almost $210,000,000 for a $333,000,000 total. The plants had about 49,000 employees during 1951.

The company said it has just completed a study of the magnitude of local business stimulation represented by 1951 purchases and payrolls for plants in New Jersey, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Texas. About 40 percent of the company's seventy-one plants were studied for this purpose. Vouchers were examined by the thousands to exclude purchases for the plants outside the seven states and the buying within the states for duPont plants located in other parts of the country.

About 10,000 companies of all sizes shared in the business. A large percentage of these firms was located within plant communities. The proportion of dollars going to home-town business also was large. Included in the totals were purchases and payrolls for research laboratories located on plant sites.

Bureau of Mines Names Gabriel to Southeast Post

Alton Gabriel, technologist and administrator with the Bureau of Mines for more than twenty years, has been named acting regional director of the bureau's region VII, the southeast, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced. Dr. Gabriel replaces former regional director Hewitt Wilson, who died recently.

Dr. Gabriel will be in charge of all bureau activities in the region, including the stations at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Norris, Tenn., and Raleigh, N. C., and the district and subdistrict offices at Birmingham, Ala., and Jellico, Tenn. Dr. Gabriel had served as assistant regional director of region VII for nearly three years.

H.J. Baker Adds Merritt

William E. Merritt has joined the staff of H. J. Baker & Bro., New York. Before joining Baker, Mr. Merritt had been associated with the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York, and more recently with the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Metal Can Shipments: Oct.

Total shipments of metal cans during October were 23 percent below September and 5 percent lower than October of 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In October metal can shipments amounted to 355,341 short tons, compared with September's figure of 460,155 short tons, and 374,200 short tons in October, 1951.

DMPA Mining Requirements Division Position to Speaker

The appointment of Francis B. Speaker as director of the mining requirements division of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency has been announced by DMPA Administrator Jess Larson. The appointment followed the resignation of Harold A. Montag, who had been director of the division since the establishment of DMPA last fall. Mr. Montag has returned to the Joy Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trade Briefs

D. T. Marvel has been appointed vice-president for sales of Olin Industries, Inc.

Albert E. Ponter, jr., has been appointed export sales manager for Rayonier, Inc.

G. Harrison Echols has been appointed director of the consumer durable goods division of the National Production Authority.

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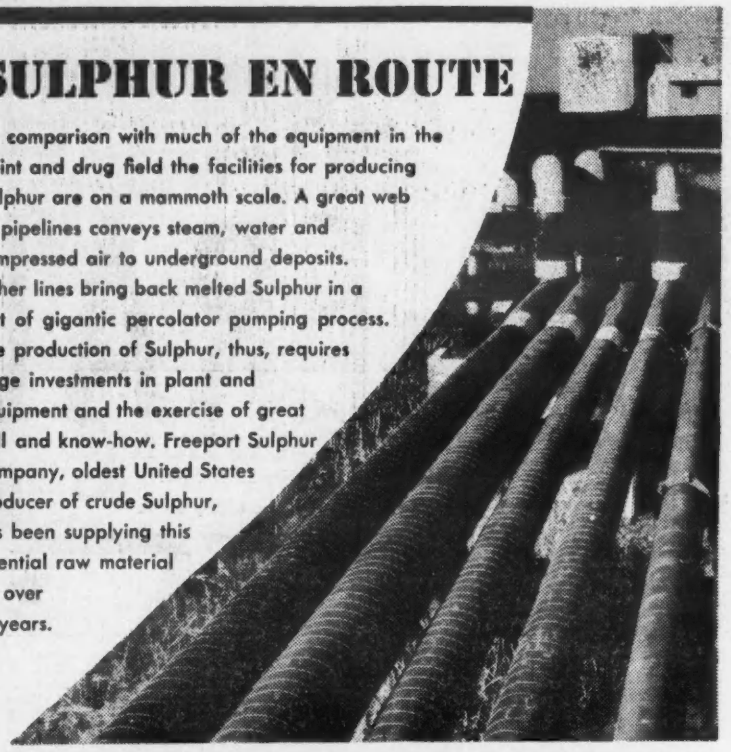

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Chemical Expansion

—Continued from page 3

chemicals, 62,000,000 pounds; phosphatic fertilizers, 247,000 tons; oxygen, 454,000,000 cubic feet, and activated carbon, 19,000,000 pounds.

NPA said that it expected that most goals will be met early in 1955. However, a few have been set for the full increase in production by January this month, and others by January, 1954. The status of the chemical expansion program by chemical groups, in millions of units unless otherwise specified, is as follows:—

	Total Requirements	Amt. of Expansion	Amt. of Expansion Goal Unfilled, 12-15-'52
Coal Chemicals:			
Anilin ..... lbs.	135.0	28.6	0
Anthraquinone vat dyes ..... lbs.	48.0	11.0	0
Benzene ..... gals.	375.0	160.0	0
Maleic anhydride lbs.	49.0	22.0	0
Naphthalene ..... lbs.	564.0	238.0	17
Phenol ..... lbs.	623.6	280.0	0
Phthalic anhydride .. lbs.	367.7	140.0	0
Quinoline ..... lbs.	5.8	4.1	*3
Resorcinol ..... lbs.	10.0	n.a.	*2
Toluene ..... gals.	185.0	102.0	0
Other organic chemicals:			
Acetic acid ..... lbs.	740.0	107.0	0
Acetone ..... lbs.	760.0	135.0	0
Butadiene ..... lbs.	162.0	101.0	0
Ethyleneglycol ... lbs.	850.0	197.0	0
Ethylene oxide lbs.	969.0	423.0	0
Formaldehyde, 37% .. lbs.	1,675.0	350.0	0
Glycerin ..... lbs.	278.0	53.0	35
Hexamethylenetetramine ..... lbs.	28.0	10.0	0
Methanol ..... gals.	226.0	52.0	0
Ethyl alcohol .... gals.	410.0	12.0	0
Octyl alcohol .... lbs.	167.0	60.0	8
Sebacic acid ..... lbs.	25.0	n.a.	0
Styrene monomer and methyl styrene lbs.	1,210.0	584.0	0
Pentaerythritol lbs.	65.0	25.0	*1
Tetraethyl lead chemicals ..... lbs.	840.0	290.0	33
Solvents:			
Carbon tetrachloride. lbs.	331.0	107.0	0
Methyl chloride. lbs.	72.0	38.0	0
Perchlorethylene. lbs.	180.0	75.0	0
Trichlorethylene .lbs.	400.0	123.0	0
Methylene chloride .. lbs.	109.0	70.0	8
Methylethylketone .. lbs.	175.0	25.0	0
Methyl isobutyl ketone ..... lbs.	160.0	25.0	0
Inorganic chemicals:			
Calcium carbide .... thous. short tons.	1,230.0	450.0	0
Chlorine ..... thous. short tons.	3,430.0	1,230.0	0
Hydrofluoric acid .. lbs.	130.0	36.0	0
Hydrogen perox. lbs.	45.4	22.3	0
Iron oxide (yellow synthetic) ..... thous. tons.	25.0	12.0	0
Phosphorus ..... thous. tons.	275.0	114.0	0
Titanium dioxide .... thous. tons.	370.0	88.0	20
Sodium chlorate. lbs.	145.0	77.0	3
Sodium bichromate .. thous. tons.	150.0	[1]18.0	0
Soda ash (all forms). thous. tons.	5,200.0	0	0
Lithium compounds. thous. lbs.	10,000.0	6,185.0	0
Sodium cyanide .... thous. lbs.	91.6	n.a.	0
Agricultural chemicals:			
Benzene hexachloride lbs.	18.5	0	0
DDT ..... lbs.	155.0	53.0	0
Lindane ..... lbs.	5.1	4.4	0
Nitrogen .. thous. tons.	2,930.0	1,291.0	152
Phosphatic fertilizers (P_2O_5) .. thous. tons.	3,600.0	[2]1,400.0	**247
Phosphatic feed supplements (P_2O_5) .... thous. tons.	285.0	[3]125.0	0
Gases:			
Oxygen ..... cu. ft.	34,600.0	12,800.0	454
Miscellaneous materials:			
Vulcanized fiber. lbs.	70.0	10.0	0
Carbon black .... lbs.	2,320.0	800.0	0
Activated carbon lbs.	97.4	22.7	19
Polyamide fiber chemicals ..... lbs.	786.0	390.0	62
Plastic materials:			
Various ..... lbs.	4,646.0	2,520.0	1,038
Antibiotics:			
Penicillin ..... trillion units.	600.0	350.0	0

[1] Plus imports.
[2] Plus 50,000 tons imports in 1955.
[3] Plus 40,000 tons imports in 1955.
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Dow Research Appointee

Dr. J. E. Johnson, former assistant director of the biochemical research department, has been named to the newly-created position of director of agricultural chemical research for the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. In his new post, Dr. Johnson will head up Dow's overall agricultural chemical research program. Dr. Johnson joined Dow in 1943 as a biochemist, and was named assistant director of the biochemical research department in 1951.

American Management Association To Reveal Market Survey Results

The results of a nationwide consumer market survey recently completed by the Department of Commerce and the committee for economic development, will be presented to executives attending the American Management Association's national marketing conference, to be held February 9 to 11, at the Statler hotel, New York. M. Joseph Meehan, director of the commerce department's office of business economics, will summarize the findings of the study, which dealt with the markets that will be available to, or can be stimulated by, manufacturers as defense production slackens.

Ceramics Award for '53 Goes to Robert Sosman

Dr. Robert B. Sosman, professor at Rutgers University, a ceramist and authority on silica and refractories, has been named the 1953 recipient of the Albert Victor Bleininger Award. The announcement was made at the December meeting of the Pittsburgh, Pa., section of the American Ceramic Society held at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, by William C. Mohr, Chairman of the Section. The Award is the highest honor conferred in this country for "distinguished achievement in the field of ceramics," and is given annually to an outstanding man in ceramics. The medal and scroll, representing the award, will be presented to Dr. Sosman at a dinner to be held at the Schenley hotel on the evening of March 13.

Cyanamid Adds Kondla, Transfers A.E. Broady

The American Cyanamid Company's industrial chemicals division has announced two new appointments in its metal chemicals section. Paul J. Kondla has been replacing A. E. Broady, who will serve as a representative in the Cleveland District.

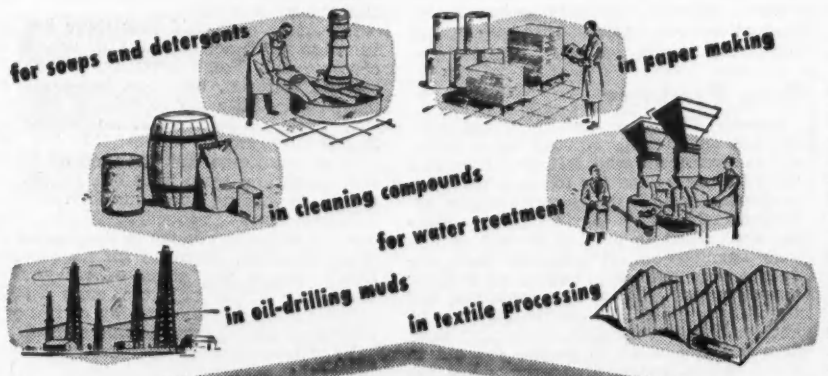
Mr. Kondla comes to Cyanamid from the Whitney Chain Company, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Broady joined Cyanamid in 1949 and before that was an assistant metallurgist with the Curtis-Wright Corporation, Caldwell, N. J.

Ethyl Ups DuBose

T. S. DuBose has been appointed district manager of Ethyl Corporation for New Orleans, La., it has been announced by Harold R. Berg, general manager of antiknock sales. He succeeds Alan C. Tully, who has been promoted to assistant manager of the southern region, with headquarters in Tulsa, Okla. Mr. DuBose, who has been associated with Ethyl since 1940, was formerly a field engineer in Seattle, Wash., and resident manager in San Francisco.

Hilton Marwell in New Quarters

Hilton Marwell & Co. has announced that it is now located in new and larger quarters at 13th and Grove streets, Jersey City, N. J. The telephone number is Journal Square 3-0554-5-6.



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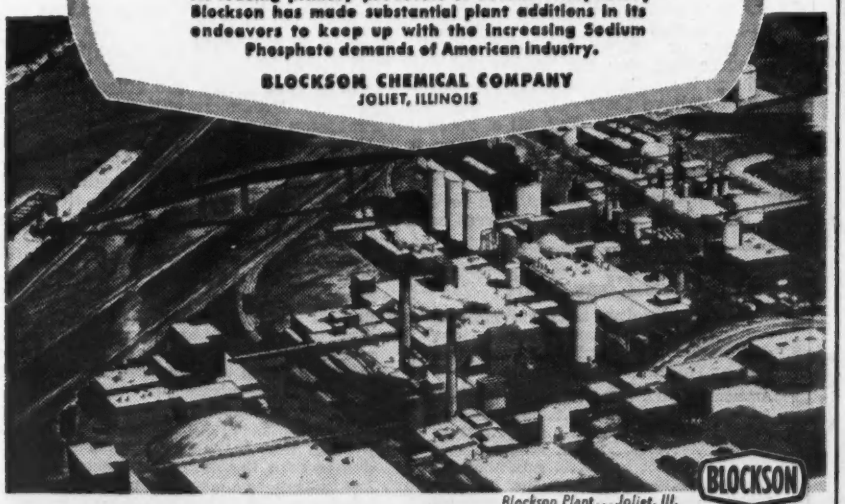

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Coal Chemicals

One producer advanced benzol one cent effective late last week. The general market conditions which prevailed at the end of 1952 carried into the first week of this month.

Producers of coaltar benzol continued to find a very good demand. Material was being shipped directly from production by most producers. Thus, there couldn't be any real surplus, a source stated. Toluol continued to be extremely tight. Producers have been unable to take care of all of the needs of both defense and industry. Consequently, many industrial consumers were feeling the pinch. Xylol has been in an excellent balance. Some of the demand for coaltar xylol has resulted from the tight toluol situation.

There has not been any significant indication what kind of a sales month January will be for the tar acids. Producers said that it would be a while before they would be able to see what was developing. The activity in the markets has held to the same levels in which they were operating before the beginning of the year. The cresols, cresylic acid, and phenol have all been moving fairly well, but producers had anticipated a lot more activity. It was said that producers would be in a better position to judge the new year nearer the end of this month.

The markets for imported cresylic acid and hot-pressed naphthalene were rather quiet. Prices held to their lower levels in both markets, but there was not too much material moving.

Phthalic anhydride was still moving fairly well. Domestic crude naphthalene has not shown any real sign of perking up. Pyridin remained in tight supply. Creosote has been moving along at a fairly good rate.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operation rate for the week ending January 10 was scheduled to be 98.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,213,000 tons of ingots and castings. The week's capacity rate has been revised to account for new production facilities. The previous week operations were at 107.2 percent of theoretical capacity (old rate) when actual production was 2,226,000 tons. Actual output one month ago was 2,207,000 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzol, pure, nitration, Youngstown, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
113.47	113.47	113.51	113.88

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—The price activity in this market has temporarily quieted down. Most of the producers who felt that they had more to lose by waiting to see what other producers would do, have already advanced their schedules. The other producers don't want to get too far out of line with competition. It was said that producers were currently moving all of their benzol output without any problems, but suppliers couldn't be sure that these market conditions were going to last all year. If a supplier were to be too far out in front of the competitive price when the market eased up, then the supplier would stand a chance of losing some business, it was said.

One source did advance the benzol price 1c. per gallon effective January 10.

The supply and demand relationship of this market was unchanged last week. Producers were moving all of their output of coaltar material right from production. There was no surplus material around. One source said that the market was not as tight as it was in former days. Producers did not have their output booked up six months in advance. But, all of current production was being sold as fast as it was being made. And producers said that they could sell more, at higher prices. Thus, the market was strong, and looked good for quite a spell. Some sources have been rather optimistic about the first six months of this year.

Creosote—There was no change in the market for this material. Producers have been moving a fair amount of material. However, they were able to take orders for more material, if the volume wasn't too large. A large order would have to be spread out, it was said. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Cresols—Producers reported that there has not been much change in the market for these tar acids since the turn of the year. It was felt that it was still a little early to get any sort of a picture of what kind of a sales month January will be. A source said that the market has been just going along on an even keel.

Looking back, one producer stated that demand had picked up nicely in October and November, and then towards the end of the year, buying leveled off. The market has held to those levels pretty well since that surge in buying slowed up.

Suppliers were hopeful, and even optimistic, all during December that demand would pick up nicely and the market would continue on its course of expansion. However, there has been no concrete evidence that activity was on the upsweep just yet. Producers were too cautious to draw conclusions from what little they have seen of this month.

Cresylic Acid—The market for this tar acid has not shown any significant change in the past few weeks. Producers have been moving about the same amount of material that they did during the last phase of 1952. Some sources felt that additional activity in tar acids could be anticipated in the future. However, there has not been enough time to allow for any changes to develop.

Importers have said that there has not been too much activity in ADF acid in recent weeks. Some suppliers were still moving material, but most importers reported very little movement. It was said that standard acid could no longer get $1 for very small volumes, thus the outside of the range was dropped 5c. Current quotations were from 85c. to 95c. per gallon, depending upon quantity.

Naphthalene—Producers said that there has not been any change in the market for crude material. Demand for naphthalene hasn't shown any signs of picking up. However, it was still too early in the month to learn if the passing of last year will bring any changes to this market.

Importers reported that the market for 78-degree material was stagnant. Prices have remained at 3.85c. per pound, largely because very little material was being moved at all.

Phenol—There has been no particular change in the market for this material. Producers have been moving phenol along at a fair pace, but they have been able to supply more than consumers were currently buying. Phenol was not moving at an exceptionally high rate, but it has been moving at a much better pace than it was during the sluggish summer months. Producers still hoped for more expansion in sales during coming months.

The price schedules recently established by several revisions of natural and synthetic prices have finally settled themselves. There was no price activity last week. Producers did not anticipate any further changes at this time.

Pyridin—Demand for the 2-degree material has been sustained at a very good level. The overall demand was still greater than supplies. Producers have long been unable to meet all of the demand from every direction. The problem is not so much that demand is so extremely heavy. Requirements are high, but the crux of the matter lies in the fact that there are so many different outlets for pyridin that there is always a substantial demand for the material. Instead of having boundless sources of raw materials for producing tar bases, producers are rather limited in their crudes. On top of that, the yield determines how good a production run will be. All in all, the relative

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 10, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,035,039
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	38,409,263
Benzol	gals.	3,578,277
Coaltar	gals.	16,412,760
Creosote oil	gals.	916,749
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,528,452
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,615
Toluol	gals.	703,826
Xylol	gals.	187,796

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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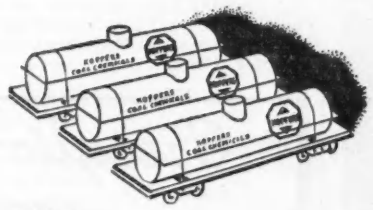

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amount of pyridin produced compared to other coaltar chemicals is fairly small. Hence, a reasonably good demand from several directions can keep this market in short supply. Refined pyridin has long been enjoying that demand.

Toluol—The supply position of this aromatic was very tight and there was no real sign of relief in sight. Producers have had all they could do to supply government needs for defense purposes. In the meanwhile industrial demand has been quite good. Appliances, automobiles and finished products have been moving well. Thus, industrial finishes have been requiring a good amount of material.

It was said that the constant squeeze on supplies has been sustained long enough now to cut many consumers inventories down to a level, where they have become seriously concerned about future supplies. Some consumers have already switched to other solvents, it was said. Others who have been unable to switch, were hoping that incoming production facilities will do something to relieve the situation.

Xylol—Producers continued to report that this market was moving along in a nicely balanced situation. Demand has been very good for quite a while. Suppliers have been moving all of their output just as fast as they made it. Some sources felt that there was more demand for coaltar material than they could take care of with current supplies. It was said that some of the present calls were from consumers who had changed over from toluol when they found that they could no longer obtain enough of that solvent to take care their needs. Prices have held to their old levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time.

Intermediates

Anilin—Demand for this dyestuff intermediate has been substantially better than it was in the summer slump of last year. Production has picked up along with the increased activity in the market. Suppliers said that they have been able to keep up with the demand, so there have been no particular difficulties with supplies. Prices have held to their previously established levels.

Anthraquinone—Demand for this dyestuff material has held up quite well. Producers have been able to keep up with the demand, but they have not been able to build up any inventories. The reason for this situation was the fact that one plant was closed down for a while during a labor dispute. The loss of production was enough to cause the entire market to tighten up a bit. Consequently, operations have been on a hand-to-mouth basis where production was being shipped immediately.

Monochlorobenzene—There has been some material available in past months. Demand from insecticides has not been particularly high. But, uses in other directions have held up fairly well. The most significant reason that this intermediate was in such a good supply position, was that the raw materials have been fairly well available while demand hasn't been particularly heavy. There was adequate chlorine available and consumers have been able to obtain just about all of the benzol that they needed for immediate production. Coaltar benzol has been leaning towards the tight side of supply once again, but the pinch is not severe yet. And, producers of mono have been able to get all they needed for output of this chlorinated material.

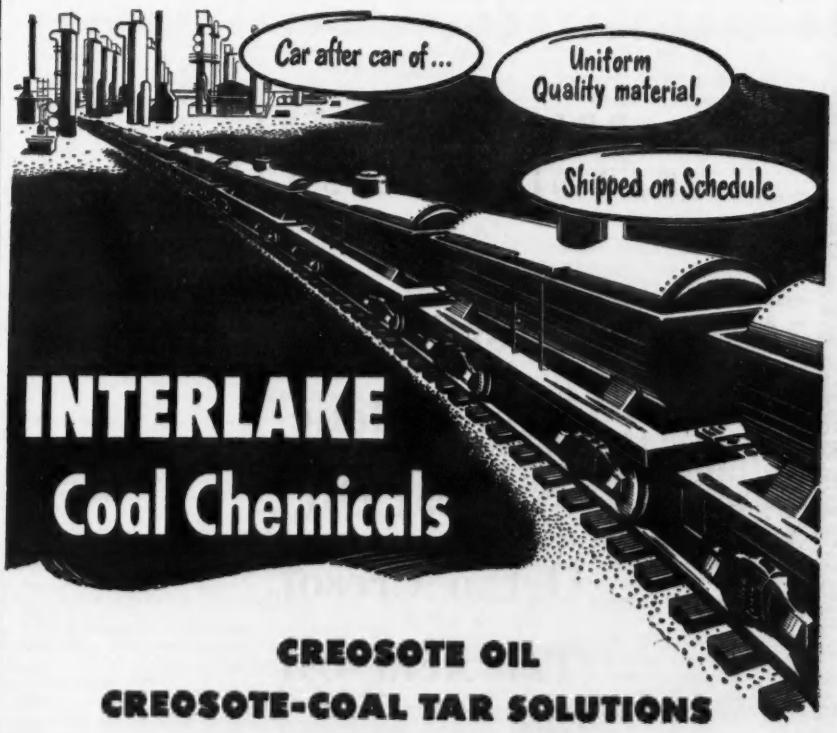
Prices have held to their old levels for a long period. Producers did not anticipate any changes in the schedules at this time.

Nonyl Phenol—Demand for this intermediate has been fairly steady. Prices have held to their previously established levels. Supplies were adequate for the current levels of demand. A source said that this market was holding its own position.

Octyl Phenol—Producers reported that there has been no significant change in this market. Demand has held fairly steady for octyl phenol. Requirements from synthetic resins producers have been at a good level. Suppliers also received a satisfactory call from other outlets for octyl phenol, such as its use as an oil additive, or as a stabilizer. "The general level of demand was pretty fair," a source said, "but, this material is not a large volume item." Prices were steady.

Orthodichlorobenzene—There has been no significant change in this market. Demand has not shown any real sign of picking up. Some increase in activity was anticipated in a couple of months when the insecticide production gets under way. Prices have held to their former levels. Supplies were adequate for the current needs of consumers.

Phthalic Anhydride—There has been no significant change in this market during



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the past few weeks. Producers reported that phthalic continued to move well. Demand from plasticizers and alkyds has been fairly good. Phthalic requirements have substantially held to the same levels, or have increased for some producers. Supplies were adequate enough to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Tobias Acid—A source reported that this material has been moving along fairly well. Demand has shown some increase during the last part of 1952, and has held up fairly well. Supplies were ample enough to take care of the immediate requirements of consumers. Prices have held to their establised levels. Current quotations were 74c. per pound for barrels on a freight allowed basis.

Machinery Manufacturers Get Filing Date Extension

The Office of Price Stabilization has further extended the time, until January 31, in which certain machinery manufacturers may choose an optional method of calculating increased ceiling prices under the Capehart amendment to the defense production act.

The optional method is provided for under supplementary regulation 8 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 to meet the special needs of machinery manufacturers turning out custom designed and fabricated commodities.

Gen'l Dyestuff Appoints Osborn to Oregon Post

Hugh C. Osborn has been appointed technical representative of the Portland, Ore., office of the General Dyestuff Corporation, New York. Before joining General Dyestuff, Mr. Osborn was a paper chemist and later a sales and service engineer for the R. T. Vanderbilt Company in Norwalk, Conn.

Magnesite and Magnesia Production Boosted in 1951

Continued steel industry expansion was responsible during 1951 for increases in domestic production of crude magnesite, caustic-calcined and refractory magnesia, and dead-burned dolomite, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines.

Production of crude magnesite was second only to the record war year of 1943. Refractory magnesia and dead-burned dolomite production were at all-time highs. Other magnesium compounds, notably magnesium chloride, also recorded increased production.

Salient statistics on the magnesite, magnesia and dead-burned dolomite follow:—

	1951	1950
Crude magnesite:		
Mined:		
Short tons	670,167	429,392
Value[1]	$4,505,712	$3,091,135
Caustic-calcined magnesia:		
Sold or used by producers:		
Short tons	49,981	41,447
Value	$4,810,379	$4,136,398
Average per ton[2]	$96.24	$99.81
Refractory magnesia:		
Sold or used by producers:		
Short tons	432,197	335,440
Value	$18,400,131	$14,915,854
Average per ton[2]	$42.57	$44.47
Dead-burned dolomite:		
Sold by producers:		
Short tons	1,966,460	1,759,443
Value	$26,375,313	$21,725,560

[1]Partly estimated; most of crude is processed by mining companies, and very little enters open market.
[2]Average receipts f.o.b. mine shipping point.

Research Institute Symposium Set

The Midwest Research Institute will sponsor a symposium on "Industrial Applications of Automatic Computing Equipment" Thursday and Friday at the President hotel, Kansas City, Mo. Among the groups cooperating in the symposium is the Kansas City section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineering.

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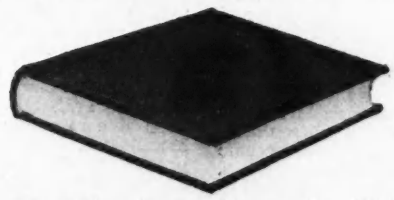

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- Chemical analysis of pollutants
- Fluorometric analysis
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Basic Materials Conference To Supplement Exposition

A three-day conference to discuss the vast range of basic materials available to manufacturers will be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 16 to 18 as a supplement to the first Exposition of Basic Materials for Industry, which will be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, June 15-19.

The combined events will provide the first clearing house of information ever attempted for the entire field of materials for hard goods manufacturing. Heads of more than twenty leading companies have formed a board of sponsors for the show and conference.

One session will be devoted to consideration of economic factors of new materials already developed and those in the research stage. An effort will be made not only to describe the characteristics of these materials but also to discuss them in terms of availability, comparative costs with competitive materials, their capabilities, and methods of selection.

Another session will discuss product design with special emphasis on the coordination of materials with production and design, from the standpoint of efficiency in use, sales appeal, cost and the type of machinery used in the manufacturing process.

Other meetings will consider the organization and operation of materials engineering departments capable of keeping abreast of developments and research, the development and use of books specifying standards for materials, the use of standards for sizes and composition, sources of information about new materials, and special use of materials for high strength, for production at high temperatures, and for withstanding of corrosive elements.

Fatty Acids Distillation Data Offered

The General Industrial Development Corporation, New York, has available for distribution a six-page bulletin on the Bamag-Wecker process which is used for distillation of fatty acids and for deacidification of oil in customary refining plants to increase the yield. The bulletin contains flow-sheets, photographs and a description of the operation of the Wecker process. The process is reportedly being used successfully in many countries of western Europe and plants in the United States are under construction. The bulletin is available from General Industrial at 270 Park avenue, New York 17.

Monsanto Defers Work On New Office Building

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced that it has decided to defer construction of its proposed new general office building in St. Louis County.

Charles A. Thomas, Monsanto president, said that grading has been virtually finished, and drainage and sewage projects already under way will be completed.

"The company currently is investing many millions of dollars in new plants, many of which are not completed and, therefore, will not add to our earnings until they go into production," Mr. Thomas said. "Until some of this new production is obtained, and until long term general business conditions are more foreseeable, we will postpone construction of the new general headquarters building in St. Louis County."

DuPont to Develop Old Mills Site Near Wilmington Into Public Park

The site of the first mills of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., near Wilmington, Del. —a tract of land comprising 160 acres along the Brandywine creek—will be developed into an historical park for public use, the company has announced. The land on which the original mills were built 150 years ago has already been made available for the purpose. In order to make possible the creation and maintenance of the park, a foundation has been organized. It is expected that the foundation will be supported by funds donated by the duPont company.

Materials Handling Display Opens in Philadelphia May 18

Thousands of new models of materials handling equipment, valued at more than $10,000,000, will be displayed by exhibiting companies at the Materials Handling Exposition at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 18 to 22.

Companies which will demonstrate their machines revealed that hundreds of new developments will be shown for the first time at the show. It will be the largest capital goods show to be held anywhere in the country during 1953, it was said. Of major interest to visitors will be the stress this year on systems of materials handling. The use of various types of equipment to perform special functions will also be emphasized.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT ROCHE VITAMIN A

Q. *What is Roche vitamin A?*

A. It is vitamin A, the product of a synthesis which starts with Citral, from lemon grass oil. It is identical biologically with the vitamin A from other sources, such as fish livers. A Roche research team directed by Dr. Otto Isler announced their famous synthesis in 1947. This successful, economical process is now used to produce vitamin A of superb quality by the tons at Roche Park.

Q. *Does Roche vitamin A have a "fishy" odor or taste?*

A. None whatever, nor is there any "fishy burp." In fact, Roche vitamin A has almost no odor or taste and so is preferred for pharmaceutical preparations.

Q. *Will I be able to get a steady supply of Roche vitamin A?*

A. You will. The entire commercial needs of the food and pharmaceutical industries of the United States and Canada could be met from our Nutley plant.

Q. *Can I be sure of a "standard" product?*

A. You can. Roche vitamin A is manufactured under strict laboratory control. It is more stable. It is uniform. The regular commercial types of Roche material, if diluted to 50,000 to 65,000 units per gram, will meet the specifications of U.S.P. XIV for oleovitamin A. It is a product of excellent quality.

Q. *What about price?*

A. Roche vitamin A is not subject to wide fluctuation of price, as has been true with vitamin A from natural sources. This can mean large savings for you as there is no need to carry large inventories as was the case prior to the introduction of Roche vitamin A in 1950. Never before has the purchaser been assured of such low prices, consistent with quality and uniformity.

Q. *How is Roche vitamin A packed?*

A. All Roche vitamin A is packed under conditions which assure its stability in customary shipment and storage.

Q. *Can I get help from Roche in using vitamin A in my products?*

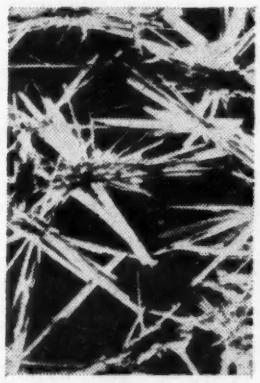
A. Certainly. The technical experts at Roche are ready at all times to help you. If you need samples, please send your requests to the Vitamin Division. For years many industries—canning, baking, milling, pharmaceutical manufacturing—have looked to Roche as their headquarters for information about, and supplies of, vitamins. It is important to you that Roche specializes in the manufacture of vitamins.

Q. *Is Roche vitamin A available in different types and potencies?*

A. It is. The following table shows the types most popular in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	POTENCY	ADDITIVE*
P1MO	Vitamin A palmitate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil *only* for standardization
P1.3	Vitamin A palmitate	Ranging between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	None
A1MO	Vitamin A acetate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil *only* for standardization

*Antioxidants or other additives are included on customer's specifications.



Notes: Type P1MO has less tendency to crystallize during storage and handling than higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

Type P1.3 is more susceptible to crystallization than type P1MO but can be handled without difficulty when using certain precautions.

Two other types of vitamin A palmitate and acetate are also available. They may be used for research and special production in which special handling can be provided. They are: Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram and Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2,900,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The long awaited break in the price of synthetic vitamin A was announced last week. The reduction in synthetic vitamin A amounted to 3c. per 1,000,000 units. Similar reductions were effected by some producers of natural vitamin A. Others were not following the price reduction at the present time. The break in price came at a time when raw material costs for natural A producers was high. Supplies of imported fishlivers have been low and prices correspondingly high, it was said.

The price of carotene was increased recently by the country's major producer. The increase amounted to 5c. per gram for crystalline carotene of 1,350,000 A units per gram concentration. The microcrystalline grade, in oil, was upped 3c. per 1,000,000 units, for the 400,000 units per gram concentration. Demand for carotene products was said to be exceeding production with heaviest consumption as coloring and vitamin A enrichment in foods. Blackstrap molasses, feed grade, was upped ½ cent per gallon.

Glycerin demand was strong while supplies tended to be tight. Consumers were getting what they needed, it was said, but there were some delays in delivery. Crude glycerin continued in short supply and there was little indication that the situation would improve. The latest report on glycerin stocks for the end of November indicated a decline from the preceding month.

The tempo of the alcohol market did not appear to be changed significantly from recent weeks. Demand was fair, overall, and supplies ample. Producers were eagerly submitting bids on the 15,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol to be bought by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the newly activated butadiene production units. Bids are being received from both domestic and foreign sources. The reactivation of the butadiene from alcohol units was a result of an anticipated increase in synthetic rubber requirements this year.

Demand for lanolin continued unabated while the supply situation has shown little, if any, improvement. Supplies from abroad have been augmenting domestic production but consumption has remained high. Wool collection in various parts of the world is down as a result of the inroads made into wool uses by synthetic fibers. Prices remained fixed at the ceiling level.

The synthetic vitamins, as a whole, were going good. Ascorbic acid consumption has been at high levels. Vitamin E (alphatocopherol) was also showing an increase in production due to expanded and more diversified usage.

Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol was fair to good depending upon the producer queried. Supplies continued adequate for current inquiry. There was considerable speculation in the industry over the government's reactivation of butadine from alcohol plants. Because of increased requirements for synthetic rubber the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is reactivating four alcohol butadiene units, two at the Kabuta plant and two at the Louisville plant. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has between 23 and 24 million gallons of alcohol on hand and has issued an invitation for quotations on all or any part of 15,000,000 wine gallons of ethyl alcohol to be delivered at the rate of 5,000,000 gallons per month during February, March and April. These quotations will be received from both domestic and foreign sources and offers of lots under 100,000 gallons will not be considered.

Production of ethyl alcohol from blackstrap molasses in Cuba amounted to more than 136,000,000 liters in 1951, according to preliminary data from the Ministry of Finance and trade sources. Output in 1950 totaled 144,000,000 liters. Most of the alcohol produced and processed in both periods was used in domestic industries. Of 75 distilleries, 44 were active in 1951. Exports of alcohol (including aguardiente) increased to 32,245,355 liters in 1951 from 10,431,320 in 1950. A new alcohol plant at Barranquilla, Colombia, placed its product on the domestic market in November 1952. It has a daily capacity of 12,000 liters. The equipment was originally manufactured in France and purchased by a Venezuelan concern. However, facilities in Venezuela were considered sufficient and the plant was purchased by the Colombian company. The new distillery is said to be the most modern in the country and is expected to meet the area's requirements for commercial alcohol..

Price Trends

Advanced

Carotene, crystalline, 1,350,000 U.S.P. vitamin A units per gram, 5c. per gm.

Microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, 3c. per 1,000,000 units.

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Vitamin A, natural and synthetic, 3c. per 1,000,000 units.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
91.74	91.74	92.77	101.01

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for this material was reportedly good. Supplies were ample for current inquiry. The presence of imported ascorbic acid in this market has been a source of concern to domestic manufacturers of the material. This development was a strong factor in the recent price decline in ascorbic acid. Of course increased production had resulted in lower production costs which normally are reflected in lower consumer prices. The pressure of the imported ascorbic acid, however, helped to hasten the price reduction, it was said. Whether further reductions in ascorbic price schedules are in line was a matter for conjecture, according to observers and was dependent to a large extent upon consumer demand.

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts was reportedly at good levels according to producers. Supplies wers ample for current inquiry while prices were unchanged.

Production of bismuth in France increased to 59 metric tons (metal content) in 1951 from 17 tons in 1950. Small quantities of the crude were exported to the United Kingdom in both years. A small amount went to French Overseas Territories in 1950. Yugoslavia produced 88 metric tons of bismuth in 1951. Exports of this material totaled 69 tons.

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine was fair, at best. Imported caffeine has caused domestic producers considerable trouble and has been instrumental in forcing the price of domestic caffeine downward during the past year. Caffeine of domestic manufacture was said to enjoy the privilege of finer physical qualities over that brought in from abroad. The domestic was said to be superior to the imported caffeine in color and odor, both extremely important qualities to be considered by the reputable pharmaceutical manufacturer. Prices remained unchanged.

Carotene—Demand for crystalline carotene products was said to be exceeding production. The chief outlets have been for coloring and vitamin A enrichment of foods such as margarine and bakery products both in the United States and abroad, according to producers.

Carotene crystals in the concentration of 1,350,000 USP vitamin A units per gram were recently advanced 5c. per gram to 55c. The microcrystalline grade, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, was upped 3c. per 1,000,000 units to 33 cents. The carotene, in carrot oil, grade remained unchanged in price at 18c. per 1,000,000 units.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 3,074,850 pounds, as compared with 1,115,250 the previous week, and 1,614,450 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 2,884,400 pounds, as against the 1,070,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 4,214,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 3,074,850 pounds, compared with 3,651,600 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 2,884,400 pounds, as against the 5,796,000 pounds brought in during the same period of last year.

Citric Acid—Demand for this material was said to be at strong levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged. Citric acid production facilities have been enlarged to the point where producers do not foresee any difficulty in meeting any increase in normal

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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consumption. This excludes war conditions, of course.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin continued at good levels while supplies remained tight. Refined glycerin prices were unchanged but it was felt that any forthcoming changes would probably be upward in view of the tight supply situation in the crude.

Consumption of refined glycerin appeared to suffer little, if any, from the recent price boosts. Demand from protective coatings materials manufacturers continued strong while the government was said to be consuming considerable quantities of glycerin in explosive manufacture. Consumption of glycerin in tobacco processing was steady and unchanged.

The crude glycerin shortage continued and there were no indications of any improvement in the near future. Domestic supplies of crude have been augmented by material brought in from abroad but the quantity imported was not sufficient to do more than alleviate the situation slightly, according to reports. Crude glycerin quotations remained nominal with crude soaplye listed at 29c. per pound in tankcars and saponification crude at 32c., on the same basis.

Glycerin stocks at the end of November, 1952, showed a further decline from the level of the preceding month, according to a recently issued trade report. Total stocks of glycerin aggregated 37,964,000 pounds at the end of November, a decline of 3.1 percent from the preceding month's stocks of 39,190,000 stocks. However, it was pointed out, that there were four fewer working days in November than there had been in October.

Factory production of crude glycerin in November totaled 15,937,000 pounds, including synthetic, a decline of 13.1 percent from that during October. Factory and warehouse stocks aggregated 11,622,000 pounds, an increase of 0.8 percent over that in October. Production of high gravity and yellow distilled, combined, aggregated 7,043,000 pounds, a decline of 7.4 percent from October's. Stocks of these grades at the end of November amounted to 11,006,000 pounds, a drop of 3.9 percent from those in October.

Production of chemically pure glycerin totaled 10,629,000 pounds during November, a decline of 4.6 percent from October's figure. Factory and warehouse stocks of C.P. glycerin aggregated 15,336,000 pounds at the end of November, a reduction of 5.4 percent from stocks at the end of the preceding month.

Lanolin—Demand for this material continued to outpace supply. The supply situation, being dependent upon the amount of wool scoured, was not expected to show any material improvement in the near future. Wool scouring operations, although up from last year, continue at only fair levels. With synthetic fibers cutting progressively deeper into former wool markets, it appears that the lanolin supply will continue short for some time unless demand were to fall off appreciably. The latter event is not expected to happen, however. Consumption of lanolin has been growing steadily during the past few years. Its use in cosmetics and hair preparations has taken the biggest jump, according to some observers in the trade.

Lanolin supplies from abroad have not been sufficient to improve the domestic situation substantially. Reports from abroad indicate that the wool clip is on the decline in some areas of the world. The full force of the onslaught of the synthetics upon wool's former domains was expected to be felt later this year when additional synthetic fiber production facilities come on stream.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was said to be continuing at good levels. The natural material, denaturing grade, was in fair demand and supplies were reported to be ample.

Production of natural methanol (100 percent CH_3OH) totaled 194,000 gallons in October, 1952 compared to 234,000 gallons produced during the preceding month and the 193,000 gallons during the corresponding month in 1951.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was weak. Demand was light with offerings fully ample to excessive. Prices were largely a matter of negotiation. Prices were unchanged. The market in dry whole milk was unsettled with offerings adequate for spotty inquiry. Domestic roller dried stocks were made mostly on order. Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced the following change effective in the import controls administered under Defense Food Order 3:—establishment of import restrictions on dried whole milk, dried buttermilk, and dried cream. The import restrictions being established for dried whole milk, dried buttermilk, and dried cream will limit imports during the period ending March 31, 1953, to quantities approximately equal to the average quarterly imports of each of these products during the first two quarters of 1952. Imports of dried whole milk have increased since 1950 from about 24,000 pounds to approximately 40,000,000 pounds in 1952, and imports of dried buttermilk have gone from about 500,000 pounds to about 12,000,000 in the same period. Recently it has been necessary for the CCC to purchase substantial quantities of butter and cheese under the price support program. In addition, the rate of purchases of nonfat dry milk solids has increased substantially in recent weeks. These increased purchases were made despite the fact that this is the season of the year when milk production is normally lowest. The increased imports of dried whole milk and dried buttermilk have tended to displace

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domestically produced butterfat and solids. The import quotas imposed will reduce the sharply increased level of imports of these products during recent months to the average quarterly level of imports during the first two quarters of 1952. This action is expected to reduce expenditures which might otherwise be necessary under the Price Support Program. Individual importers will be granted licenses and quotas for importation of dried whole milk, dried buttermilk, and dried cream on the basis of their average imports of these products during the past 18 months. The totals through March 31, 1953, will be limited to 6,500,000 pounds of dried whole milk.

Molasses—Cane blackstrap prices increased at most points during the week ended January 6, 1953. This was a general increase of ½c. per gallon. The New Orleans price was mostly 10c. per gallon with a few quotations below this price. At New York the price was firm at 11c. per gallon. Demand was moderate to good at most points with supplies adequate at all terminals with the exception of Savannah where the supply situation has been perennially limited. At New Orleans the supply was adequate against a moderate demand. At New York demand was moderate to good.

Semicarbazide Hydrochloride—In order to meet foreign competition the price of semicarbazide hydrochloride was recently dropped to $4.25 per pound in 100-pound lots in fiber drums, freight prepaid in the United States. Imported material was reportedly available, f.o.b., New York, at $4.15 per pound.

Silver Nitrate—Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) totaled 5,629,000 ounces in October, 1952, compared to 5,247,000 ounces during the preceding month and 5,144,000 ounces during the corresponding month in 1951.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture released date for the week ended January 3, 1953, showing distribution of sugar by refiners, importers, beet and mainland cane processors for consumption in the continental United States to total 113,177 short tons, raw value, compared with 84,925 tons, same basis, distributed during the preceding week and 119,356 tons during the corresponding period in 1952.

Total distribution in the United States during the period January-December 1952, aggregated 8,074,313 short tons, raw value, compared to 7,736,573 tons during the corresponding period in 1951.

Tartaric Acid—Producers of tartaric acid report that demand has been steady but unspectacular. Demand was seasonally off and the availability of lower priced imported material in the market contributed to the slack inquiry, it was said. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry while prices remained unchanged. Some segments of the industry foresaw prospects for further downward price adjustment in the future.

Vitamin A—As postulated in a recent report on this market, economies of increased production of synthetic vitamin A have resulted in a recent reduction in synthetic price schedules. The overall price cut in vitamin A amounted to 3c. per 1,000,000 units. Initially effected by one synthetic vitamin A producer, the price cut was followed immediately by other synthetic A producers and by some natural A producers.

Currently the price schedule on synthetic vitamin A was as follows:—vitamin A acetate, liquid, in oil, 12c. per 1,000,000 units with crystalline vitamin A acetate priced at 7¼c. per gram in concentrations of 500,000 A units per gram. Synthetic vitamin A palmitate was priced at 12c. per 1,000,000 units in varying concentrations. Some natural vitamin A producers went along with the reduction but others reported no change in their schedules at the present time.

Synthetic vitamin A has been steadily cutting into the natural market especially since last Summer when the use of synthetic A in margarine fortification was permitted by the FDA. It was estimated by some observers in the trade that synthetic A accounted for approximately one-half of the overall vitamin A consumption in this country. It was further pointed out that consumption of the vitamin was currently limited and it was felt in some segments of the trade that consumption of synthetic vitamin A would not increase sufficiently in the coming year to make up the loss due to the price reduction.

Monodiglycerides Data Offered

The Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has released technical bulletin No. 35, entitled "The Use of Plastic Monodiglycerides in the Bakery." Some new technics in "roll-in" pastry are emphasized in addition to applications for other baked goods. Copies are available upon request by writing to the company at 59 East Madison street, Chicago 3.

Indian Castor Oil Quotas Unchanged for First Half

All existing castor oil quota holders in India are to be granted export allotments for January-June, 1953, equal to their allotments for the period July-December, 1952, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from Clarence E. Pike, agricultural attache, American Embassy, New Delhi. Unshipped balances from July-December, 1952, quotas may be shipped through January, 1953, it was stated.

Mr. Pike also reported that in respect to linseed oil a rather liberal export policy will be followed through January, 1953. The policy toward linseed oil exports from February, 1953, onward is to be announced at a later date. Unshipped balances from July-December, 1952, quotas may be exported through January, 1953.

Trade Briefs

Frank E. Camp has been selected a vice-president of the Lambert Company.

J. H. Walters has been appointed sales manager of the Houston, Tex., area for the Rockwell Manufacturing Company.

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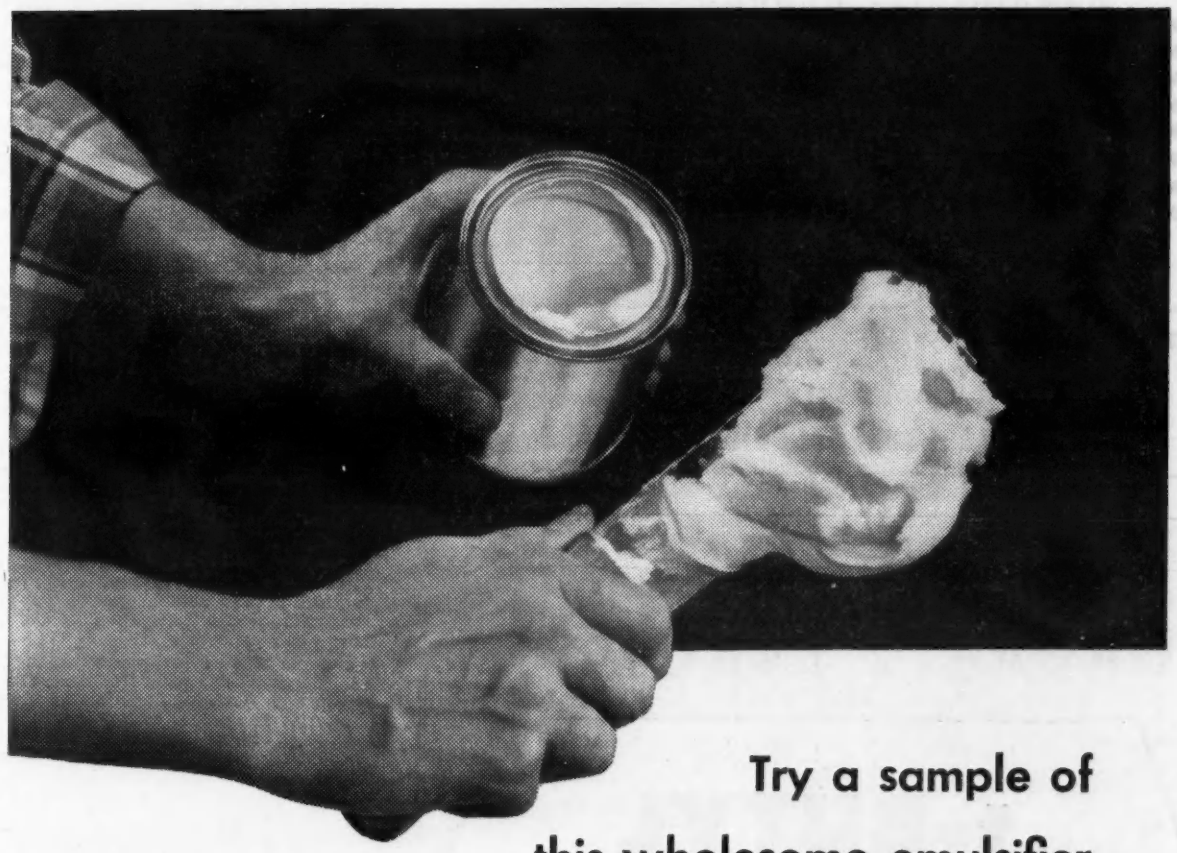

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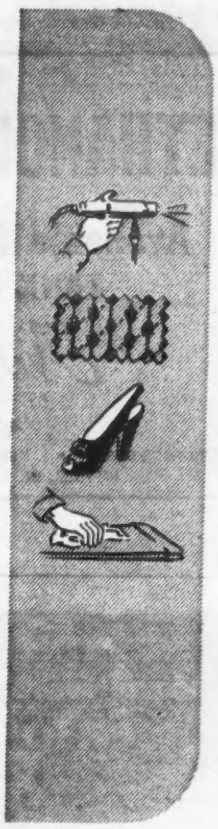

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Kelly Memorial Building To Be Dedicated Jan. 16

A memorial building commemorating the late Dr. Evander F. Kelly, one-time secretary of both the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Drug Trade Conference, will be dedicated January 16 at 1 p. m. at 624 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md. The dedication program has been arranged by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Presiding will be Dr. Noel E. Foss, dean of the University of Maryland's school of pharmacy. The invocation will be delivered by Rev. Don Frank Fenn, rector of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels. Manuel B. Wagner, president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, will make a welcoming address. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland and Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, jr., of Baltimore will also offer greetings.

Three addresses will be made commemorating the late Dr. Kelly. Speakers will include Dr. B. Olive Cole, secretary of the faculty of the University of Maryland's school of pharmacy; Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of APhA, and Dr. Robert L. Swain, editor of *Drug Topics* and chairman of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopeia.

Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, general chairman, will present the Kelly memorial building to the University of Maryland. Dr. H. C. Byrd, university president, will deliver the acceptance address. The benediction will be given by Rabbi Israel M. Goldman, of Chizuk Amuno Congregation. Dr. Dunning will then preside at the cornerstone laying, and the program will be concluded with an inspection of the memorial at 650 West Lombard street.

USP Announces Several Changes in 14th Revision

The United States Pharmacopeia last week announced the approval of several USP XIV interim revisions. All interim revisions that have been made since the publication of the third USP supplement will be included in the fourth USP XIV supplement, which is scheduled to appear this year.

Three textual changes were made for precipitated calcium carbonate, which appears on page ninety-eight. There were a number of changes in the assay section for epinephrine solution, page 214. Texts of both the standard solution of epinephrine and comparison of the test dilutions were altered. The test of the animal preparation was deleted, and the fourth paragraph of the calculation of the potency was amended.

The pH section for papaverine hydrochloride injection, page 419, was revised, as were several sections for posterior pituitary. The footnote on posterior pituitary, page 474, was altered, and two parts of the assay section for posterior pituitary injection, page 475—standard solution of posterior pituitary and comparison of the test dilutions—received textual amendments. A section on chloride was added to water for injection, page 664.

All revisions were made official and released December 1, 1952.

US Revenue Returns Increased During Oct.

Collections of internal revenue during October, 1952, totaled $3,700,847,492.61, as compared with $2,841,902,304.32 in the corresponding month of 1951, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:

	October 1952	October 1951
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$2,377,272.00	$763,238.11
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	188,579,042.07	173,324,885.96
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	20,320,795.51	20,700,839.87
Gasoline	80,899,136.71	60,033,376.27
Lubricating oils	6,474,678.85	7,866,570.36
Matches	1,012,097.57	671,491.05
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	43,034.32	60,558.63
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	886.91	5,141.85
Sugar	8,012,251.74	6,365,609.23
Toilet preparations, excise tax	8,439,370.62	9,365,932.25
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,112,291.64	2,677,815.43

Glass Container Shipments: Nov.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during November were 5,182,912, as compared with 6,304,433 in October, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,030,490 in November, compared to 1,153,423 in October; chemicals, 626,678 in November, compared to 702,154 in October, and toiletries, 568,080 in November, compared to 612,285 in October.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during November were 3,113,415, compared to 3,814,125 in October. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 346,320 in November, compared to 376,407 in October; chemicals, 124,408 in November, compared to 156,644 in October, and toiletries, 138,207 in November, compared to 156,061 in October.

Lilly Appoints Parker To Production Position

M. E. Parker has been named administrative director of production for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. R. C. Gery has become director of pharmaceutical production, and Dr. H. A. Dettwiler has been advanced to director of biological production.

At the same time, it was announced that J. E. Marmon has been named director of a new production methods and package development division, which brings under his direction several activities which have been a part of other functions of the business.

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Tubular Goods Exchanges Authorized by NPA Action

General authorization for oil and gas operators to make trades or exchanges of new oil-country tubular goods and line pipe involving foreign-made goods under certain conditions, has been granted by the National Production Authority.

This was done by issuance of amendments to direction 5 to order M-46A and direction 7 to order M-46. While such trades or exchanges have been permitted in the past, they have individually required prior, specific approval from the Petroleum Administration for Defense. The latest action by NPA was made at the request of the PAD.

The NPA action provides:—

1. That each party in the trade or exchange must either have the materials involved in his possession or must have an authorized controlled materials order for their purchase that has been accepted by a steel producer or distributor.
2. That the trade or exchange must involve substantially equal tonnages of materials. One lot of materials in the swap is defined as being substantially equal to the other if it is at least 90 percent as great.
3. That delivery of the materials involved in the exchange must be completed by the parties within thirty days if the materials are in their possession or within thirty days after receiving the materials under an authorized materials order.
4. That both parties to the transaction keep a written memorandum of it for at least three years.

In addition it is provided that the foreign-made material an operator gets in a trade or exchange is to be subject to all the conditions on inventory and use that would apply if the material were domestically produced. Neither operator in a trade may further sell, transfer, trade, or exchange the material until he gets specific approval from PAD.

Formic Acid Data Offered

A new technical bulletin on "Formic Acid" which summarizes recent research on the uses of this chemical in the textile, pharmaceutical, chemical, plasticizer and other industries, has been published by Heyden Chemical Corporation. The properties of formic acid, methods of handling and preferred equipment are described in detail. Copies of the "Formic Acid" technical bulletin may be obtained from Heyden Chemical Corporation, 342 Madison avenue, New York.

Renegotiation Board Extends Stock Item Exemption 6 Mos.

The Renegotiation Board has extended for an additional six months the "stock item" exemption which would have expired on December 31, 1952, John T. Koehler, chairman of the board, announced January 7.

The stock item exemption applies to sales under defense subcontracts of items, including maintenance, repair, and operating supplies, when they are customarily purchased for stock in the normal course of a defense contractor's business. It does not apply to materials specially purchased for use in the performance of renegotiable business. Examples of stock items include nuts, bolts, screws, spark plugs and other articles normally kept in stock for all use. As extended, the exemption applies to income received or accrued prior to July 1, 1953, from sales under subcontracts for stock items.

Benya Drug Organized

John Benya, formerly with Geo. A. Breon & Co., Kansas City, Mo., from 1938 to 1947, and recently vice-president and general manager of Ben-Foy Laboratories, Inc., Wernersville, Pa., has formed his own organization, Benya Drug Co., Wernersville, it has been announced. The first item to be marketed is "Gericin," a therapeutic geriatric formula in tablet form containing twenty-seven vitamins, minerals and lipotropic factors.

Trade Briefs

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories art department won two gold medal awards and three blue seal awards at the eighteenth annual exhibition of the Art Directors Club of Philadelphia.

Carl C. Farrington, vice-president and director of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, was one of fourteen men named by Gen. Eisenhower to an interim agricultural advisory committee to help the new administration's farm program.

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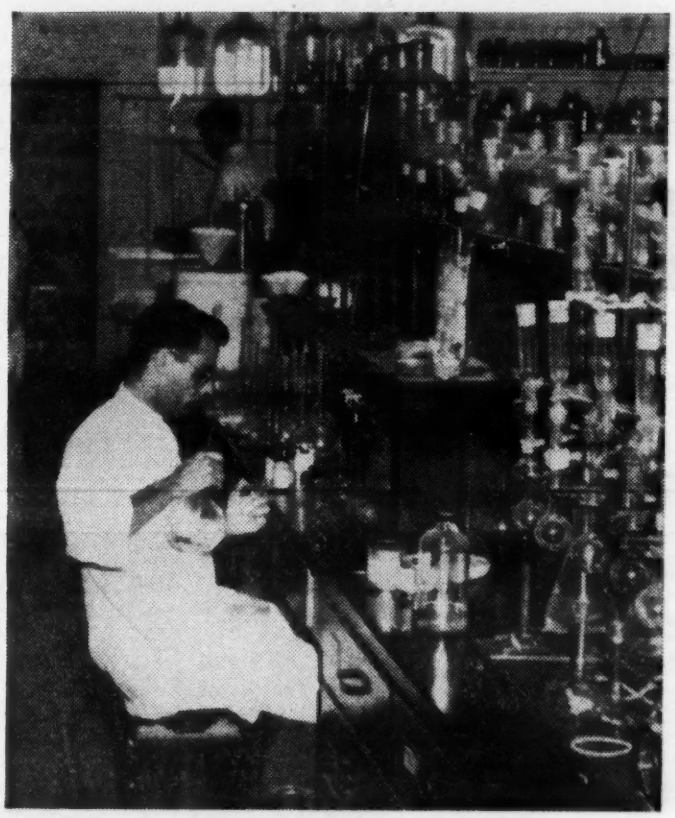

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Eastman Chemical Products Set Up With Stone at Head

The organizational setup of the newly formed Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., has been announced, listing J. C. Stone, formerly executive vice-president of the Tennessee Eastman Company, as the president. The new company has been formed to handle the marketing of chemical products manufactured by the Tennessee Eastman and Texas Eastman divisions of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

S. E. Palmer has been appointed vice-president in charge of plastics, and D. C. Williams has been named sales manager. H. L. Ford has been made vice-president in charge of chemicals, while J. E. Magoffin has been appointed sales manager. R. L. Churchill has been named vice-president in charge of textiles and advertising, A. A. Owens has been named manager of textile sales service, C. F. Earnhardt, jr., has been made manager of the order and planning department and R. C. Tuttle has been appointed advertising director.

At the same time, it was announced that the following officers had been elected at Tennessee Eastman:—Vice-president and director of research, J. G. McNally; vice-president, H. D. McNeeley; assistant vice-presidents, R. S. Leonard and Philip Farnham, and comptroller, R. L. Flanary. At Texas Eastman, H. H. Imray has been elected vice-president and E. F. Sefrna has been named assistant secretary.

Eastman Chemical Products will act as sales representative for Eastman's "Tenite" plastics, industrial chemicals and dyestuffs, and will handle the advertising of all Tennessee Eastman and Texas Eastman products. A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., will continue as sales representative for Eastman acetate yarn and staple. All other personnel heretofore engaged in sales, sales service, and advertising functions for the Tennessee Eastman Company will serve in similar capacities for the new company, it was reported.

Offices of Eastman Chemical Products are planned for the following cities:—Kingsport, Tenn.; New York; Lodi, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; Framingham, Mass.; Leominster, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Houston, Texas; Greenville, S. C., and Greensboro, N. C. The Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company and the Wilson Meyer Company will continue as sales representatives on the west coast, with offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

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Mexico Bans Exploitation Of Candelilla Plantings

A Presidential decree was issued by the Mexican government early last month that prohibits the exploitation of candelilla, according to a report of P. Miner, American Embassy, Mexico City, received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The decree was published in the *Diario Official* December 6 and prohibits the exploitation of the wax plant from December 1 until September 30, 1953.

Mr. Miner said that the prohibition was takent to halt extensive exploitation of candelilla plantings in the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, Durango, and San Luis Potosi where the species has been endangered to the point of extinction.

Exportation of candelilla wax has shown a decreasing trend in recent years as follows:—5,160 short tons exported in 1947; 685 short tons in 1948; 2,696 short tons in 1949; 3,597 short tons in 1950; and 2,670 short tons in 1951. In 1950 and 1951 these exports were vauled at nearly $3,500,000, it was stated.

The decree requires that the present concessionaires or holders of exploitation permits must turn in their permits to local agricultural authorities, and those having stocks of candelilla wax on hand were to make a written report on quantities and location of stocks by December 15. No movement of candelilla wax will be permitted from deposits or warehouses without express authorization of the Mexican Department of Agriculture, Mr. Miner reported.

Vitamin E New Bibliography Covers Research in 1950-51

Over 600 papers on vitamin E which have appeared in the world's scientific literature during the years 1950 and 1951 are covered in a new annotated bibliography just made available by the National Vitamin Foundation.

The volume is the second compiled in two years by Philip L. Harris and Wilma Kujawski of the research laboratories of Distillation Products Industries, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. Their earlier volume covered scientific literature from 1940 to 1950. Although the new bibliography contains primarily abstracts of papers published in 1950 and 1951, it also presents some abstracts of papers mentioned only by title in the previous volume along with some new entries from the 1940's which were located last year.

In this volume, entries are arranged by the same outline that was used before. Abstracts are grouped under the following headings:—Occurrence and distribution, determination, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, pharmacology, nutrition and metabolism, medical and therapeutic use, and veterinary use.

Volume II of the "Annotated Bibliography of Vitamin E, 1950 and 1951," is available at $2 per copy from the National Vitamin Foundation, 150 Broadway, New York 7.

Squibb Sues Schwegmann On Fair Trade Charge

Legal action to restrain Schwegmann Brothers Supermarkets from selling Squibb products below fair trade minimum resale prices has been initiated in the Federal Court at New Orleans, La., by E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

The Squibb suit, which seeks an injunction against Schwegmann to prevent violation of Squibb's minimum fair trade prices, charges the grocery super with violation of the Louisiana fair trade law.

According to Theodore Weicker, jr., Squibb president, since Schwegmann established a prescription department in the grocery supermarket last year, the store slashed fair trade prices on many medicinal products, including those of Squibb. The Squibb action seeks to secure Schwegmann's observance of price levels.

Tetracarboxybutane Offered By Jasonols Chemical Corp.

Jasonols Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has introduced tetracarboxybutane, a pale yellow to white powder, which, it says, will find application in resins, plasticizers, adhesives, modified and synthetic oils, wetting agents and detergents, organic synthesis and as an esterification catalyst. It is available in pilot plant quantities. A brochure containing detailed information is available from Jasonols at 1085-87 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn 6.

Acetone Data Offered by CSC

The Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued technical data sheet No. 13 of a new series on acetone. The publication describes specifications; physical properties; uses; toxicity; shipping, handling and storage methods, and the containers required. Copies are available from Commercial Solvents at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16.

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Cottonseed, Linseed, Olive Oils Put on Sale by CCC

The January list of commodities available for sale from the stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation includes 35,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids, 185,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, 185,900,000 pounds of raw linseed oil, 50,000 gallons of edible olive oil, and 144,000 bushels of flaxseed, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

The nonfat dry milk solids, spray process, is being offered to the domestic and export trade at 18 cents a pound, "in store" at location of stocks; the cottonseed oil at the higher of the market price or 17¾ cents a pound for domestic sales, and at the market price for export sales, both f.o.b. tankcars at points of storage; the olive oil at the higher of the market or $2.67 per gallon in fifty-five-gallon drums, f.o.b. points of storage to both domestic and export buyers; the linseed oil at the market for domestic sales, and at 14 cents a pound for export sales; and the flaxseed at the market on date of sale at place of delivery, but not less than $4.42 per bushel, No. 1 grade, basis in store, Minneapolis.

Bauxite Ore Sales Between Affiliates Win Control Lifting

Sales of bauxite ore between affiliated corporations were exempted from price control January 9 by the Office of Price Stabilization.

The exempted sales fall into two categories:—

1. Sales between corporations when one is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the other, or when both are wholly-owned subsidiaries of a third corporation; and all sales by the producing corporation during 1950 and 1951 were made to the affiliated corporations.

2. Sales in which all of the stock of the producing corporation is owned by corporate stockholders; in which the producing corporation sells all of its output to its corporate stockholders, either directly or through an intermediary, in accordance with a contract which requires such stockholders to finance the operation of the producing corporation; and in which any such stockholder does not resell any ore thus obtained at a price in excess of established industry-wide ceiling prices.

Enjay Adds Ray, Warner, Boehm as New Directors

Three new members have been elected to the board of directors of the Enjay Company, New York. They are B. L. Ray, a director and assistant general manager of marketing of the Esso Standard Oil Company; J. P. Warner, general superintendent of the Baton Rouge, La., refinery, and A. Bruce Boehm, assistant general sales manager of the Enjay Company.

Messrs. Ray and Boehm will replace L. E. Ulrope and E. H. Collins as Enjay directors. Mr. Warner, who was acting general manager of the chemical products department during the absence of Osgood V. Tracy, Enjay's new president, has also served as head of the chemical products division at Baton Rouge. He was elected a director under the company's recently adopted rotational executive training policy.

Miner Adds Two

The Miner Laboratories, Chicago, has announced the appointment of Ralph S. Ahnberg and W. A. Faucette to its research staff. Mr. Ahnberg was formerly with the Universal Oil Products Company and Mr. Faucette was previously with the Los Alamos scientific laboratories at the University of California.

Johnson & Johnson Elects Fitzpatrick Board Member

Edwin J. Fitzpatrick, president of Industrial Tape Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., has been elected a director of Johnson & Johnson, also of New Brunswick. Mr. Fitzpatrick joined Industrial Tape in 1949 as executive vice-president.

Prior to his association with Industrial Tape, Mr. Fitzpatrick was a vice-president of American Home Foods, Inc., and president of its Chef Boy-ar-dee Division, Milton, Pa. At the opening of World War II, Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed assistant chief of the food division of the War Production Board. At the close of the war, he was chief of the Army food supply for Germany and Austria.

Mr. Fitzpatrick originally came to the Johnson & Johnson organization in 1933, and was vice-president and sales manager of Clapp's Baby Foods, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., in 1939, when this organization was purchased by American Home Products, Inc., from Johnson & Johnson.

Trade Briefs

John P. Murray, assistant west coast lubricants manager for the Shell Oil Company, has retired.

Creole Petroleum Corporation has elected H. A. Jarvis to the board and appointed L. E. Lowry as controller.

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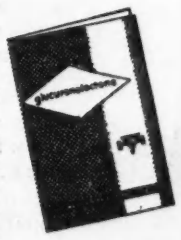

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Now, however, we are supplying *commercial* quantities of Glucuronolactone, produced synthetically from D-glucose. Our survey of current literature on Glucuronolactone is now in booklet form. Send for *your* copy today.

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Bromine Safety Data Sheet Issued by MCA

Safety measures to be employed and regulations to be followed in handling, storing, shipping and disposing of bromine are described in detail in a new safety data sheet, SD-49, published by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. First aid measures and medical procedures in case of contact with the chemical are also included.

The sharp penetrating odor of bromine gives fair warning of its presence, according to the data sheet, but inhalation of the vapor should be avoided, as it is extremely irritating to mucous membranes, skin and eyes and can cause serious injury to the respiratory tract. The corrosive nature of the material requires strict observance of the ICC regulations relating to containers and warning labels.

Copies of the sixteen-page data sheet may be obtained for 25c. from MCA, 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C.

ACS Carbohydrate Division Now Headed by T.R. Gillett

Thomas R. Gillett, chief chemist of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd., Crockett, Calif., has been elected 1953 chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of carbohydrate chemistry (formerly the division of sugar chemistry). He succeeds Prof. Roy L. Whistler of Purdue University.

Dr. Nelson K. Richtmyer, principal chemist at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., has been chosen chairman-elect, and Norman F. Kennedy, director of research of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York, has been reelected secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Gillett joined the staff of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation in 1927 as a junior chemist. He held the posts of chemist, technologist, supervising technologist, and assistant chief chemist before becoming chief chemist in 1952.

Methylamines Data Published

The Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued a new technical data sheet on monomethylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine. Known as Technical Data Sheet No. 12 of a new series, it contains such information as specifications, uses, chemical reactions, storage and handling, toxicity and shipping containers.

Vick Products Adds Dick As Ass't Director of Lab

Lester C. Dick has joined the Vick Products Division of the Vick Chemical Company, New York, as assistant director of that division's pharmaceutical research laboratory at Bloomfield, N. J., it has been announced by Dr. T. C. Grubb, director of the laboratory.

For the last twelve years Mr. Dick had been vice-president of G. S. Stoddard & Company, where he concentrated on pharmaceutical research and new product development. At one time he served as an instructor in pharmacy for about two years at Columbia University.

Emile Freeland Reports Consulting Field Entry

Emile C. Freeland, New York, has announced that he is establishing himself as a consultant to Latin American and tropical industries. Formerly, Mr. Freeland was associated with W. R. Grace & Co., and for many years resided in British Guiana, Peru and Chile and other Latin American countries, where he designed and installed many new industries in addition to modernizing existing plants.

Mr. Freeland will specialize in the modernization of present manufacturing installations and in the development of new industries in Latin America, and will act as consultant to American manufacturers who wish to establish markets for their products and manufacture them in South America. Mr. Freeland's headquarters are at 1158 Fifth avenue.

N-ethyl-o-crotonotoluidine Production Is Announced

Medical Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, has started production of N-ethyl-o-crotonotoluidine. Medicated ointments containing 10 percent of this material as the active principal are a stock item of the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency for use as a scabacide.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR POWDER—12 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Yokohama
ALCOHOL CETYL—30 bgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
MYRISTYL—1 dm, Belgamerie Inc, Antwerp
OLEYL CETYL—12 dms, Croda Inc, Liverpool
STEARYL—300 bgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
ALOES—58 crts, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Capetown
AMBER—1 dm, Kline & Co, Amapala
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
BIFLUORIDE—40 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CHLORIDE—180 cs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE, FERRIC — 16 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, London
ANILIN DYES—2 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Manchester
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—248 bgs, D Steengrafe, Guayaquil
62 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
ANTHRAQUINONE—115 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner Liverpool
93 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
ANTIMONY — 60 dms, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
ORE—390 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Arica
2,376 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
703 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Antofagasta
REGULUS—40 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ARSENIC, METALLIC — 36 dms, National City Bank, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,880 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Beira
BALSAM—1 dm, Wessel, Duval Co, Puntarenas
BARBASCO, POWDER—300 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
ROOT—322 bls, J H Rossbach, Iquitos
736 bls, R E Valensi, Iquitos
BAUXITE ORE—9,660 tons, Aluminum Import Corp Georgetown
BEESWAX — 50 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
16 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
23 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Santiago
45 bgs, D Steengrafe, Santiago
40 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
90 bgs, San Antonio
14 bgs, Callao
49 bgs, Alexandria
BENZOIN GUM—49 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
BILBERRY LEAVES—22 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Iquitos
42 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
BONE—351 bls, Ovimpex Inc, Beira
CADMIUM—80 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Yokohama
66 cs, Octagen Process, Antwerp
50 cs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
94 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
112 cs, Antwerp
CANANGA OIL—4 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
CANDELILLA WAX—25,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—186 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
CASEIN—400 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Montevideo
4,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
2,919 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
834 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Auckland
4,545 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
1,000 bgs, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
508 bgs, H S Cramer, Buenos Aires
492 bgs, Fidelity Trading Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—299 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—568 bls, East India Trading Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
200 bls, S L Jones, Hong Kong
550 bls, Nederlandsche Handel, Hong Kong
400 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Hong Kong
1,400 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
85 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
95 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—10,110 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Co, Bahia
1,450 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Kohsichang
7,589 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
660 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
OIL—220 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
266 dms, Hardesty Chemical Co, Capetown
570 tons, Recife
240 tons, Tripoli
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Expediters, Naples
2,000 bgs, International Expediters, Leghorn
3,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
593 bgs, Leviant & Co, Rijeka
3,000 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Leghorn
CHILLIES—140 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kobe
200 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
112 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
300 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kobe
CHOLIC ACID—36 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
50 cs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
100 bls, M J Golombeck, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—41 dms, J H Vavasseur, Colombo
CLOVE OIL—5 dms, W J Bush & Co, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—7 cks, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—377 tons, E F Drew & Co, Manila
220 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
900 tons, Ludo & Luym Corp, Cebu
415 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
340 tons, Argo Products Corp, Cebu
COPAL GUM—578 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—375 bgs, H S Cramer, Casablanca
330 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
220 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Casablanca
330 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Casablanca
CRESYLIC ACID—583 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
500 dms, M W Hardy & Co,
CUBE ROOT—883 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—52 cs, S B Penick & Co, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—320 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
788 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
25 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—22 bgs, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
89 bgs, K A Export Corp, Bombay
DIMETHYLXANTHIN—20 cks, Antwerp
EUCALYPTOL—5 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Melbourne
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Kobe
6 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
5 dms, Melbourne
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Buenos Aires
FENUGREEK SEED—200 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Casablanca
FIBER WAX—20 bgs, F B Ross Co, London
FISH OIL—300 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
3 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—218,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
169,145 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
333,494 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
54,071 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
80,585 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
199,389 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
199,265 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
157,978 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
746,459 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
99,127 bbls, Hess Inc, Brighton
61,798 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Curacao
GALL—2 cks, C Hollingshed, Auckland
OX—1 dm, Armour & Co, Dublin
2 dms, J M Rogers Co, Dublin
2 dms, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
5 dms, J M Rogers Co, Durban
4 ctns, Armour Lab, Beira
SHEEP—1 dm, International Packers Ltd, Sydney
3 cs, Liverpool
GELATIN—306 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
408 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Bremen
145 bbls Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—34 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Bombay
GLUE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
25 cs, Henneaux Co, Hamburg
STOCK—155 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo
47 bls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—200 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Wellington
400 dms, Liverpool
144 dms, Montevideo
GRAPHITE—400 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
GYPSUM—9,933 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
100 bgs, A Gusmer, London
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
400 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
INFUSORIAL EARTH—2,032 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—25 kgs, Bache & Co, Yokohama
46 kgs, Marsman Commercial Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—8 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
IRON OXIDE, YELLOW—400 bgs, Herlan Merchandise Corp, Casablanca
JAPAN WAX—90 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
JUNIPER BERRIES—84 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
491 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Parningster Misel, Bombay
307 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
114 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
KAURI GUM—65 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
120 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Auckland
LAUREL LEAVES—185 bls, Louis Furth, Izmir
LAVENDER FLOWERS—61 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseilles
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Trubek Lab, El Salvador
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, El Salvador
22 dms, Belgian American Banking Corp, Matadi
LICORICE ROOT—9 bls, Meer Corp, Genoa
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LINDEN FLOWERS—43 bls, Meer Corp, Gdynia
LIVERMEAL—1,600 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
500 bgs, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
760 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Larnaca
872 bgs, Genoa
100 bgs, Valencia
LOCUST BEANS—80 bgs, Meer Corp, Larnaca
MACE—28 cs, Wm E Martin, Willemstad
28 cs, Landes & Balint, Willemstad
28 cs, John Holt & Co, Willemstad
14 cs, C T Wilson, Willemstad
42 cs, A G Dunn, Willemstad
7 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Willemstad
MAGNESITE—100 bgs, Split
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
720 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,729 bgs, Kaunitz & O'Brien, Lourenco Marques
MARJORAM LEAVES—220 bgs, Callao
MENTHOL—5 cs, Rudolph & Desco Co, Yokohama
METHYLPARATOLUENE SULPHONATE—5 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
MILK POWDER—320 bgs, Berg Hedstrom, Gothenburg
SUGAR—100 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Chas Gulden, Naples
MYROBALANS—3,511 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visakhapatnam
7,277 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Visakhapatnam
EXTRACT—17 bgs, Calcutta
MYRTLE LEAVES—22 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Middlesbrough
640 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Middlesbrough
NAPHTHOL—12 dms, Gorman Andresen Corp, Hamburg
33 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Hamburg
30 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
22 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Rotterdam
NETTLE LEAVES—6 bls, Meer Corp, Genoa
NICKEL SULPHATE—60 bgs, Pan American Trade Corp, Liverpool
NIGER SEED—200 bgs, Wagner Bros, Visakhapatnam
392 bgs, Louis Furth, Visakhapatnam
NUTMEGS—400 bgs, Landes & Balint, Willemstad
300 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Willemstad
NUX VOMICA—916 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—14 dms, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
OLEO RESINS—3 dms, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Salvador
1,053 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
PALM OIL—312 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
492 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
903 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Valparaiso
100 bgs, R T French, Rijeka
600 bgs, Tangiers
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—5 cs, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
PARACRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARAMETACRESOL—5 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
1 dm, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—900 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, C Czarnikow, Halifax
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Oosthaven
770 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Oosthaven
140 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
440 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
200 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, W S Force, Cochin
150 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
70 bgs, M Rothschild, Singapore
295 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
83 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Oosthaven
140 bgs, National City Bank, Singapore
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Rotterdam
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, First National Boston, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Borsumy, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Alleppey
35 bgs, Singapore
154 bgs, Rotterdam
WHITE—406 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
PETITGRAIN OIL—113 cs, Interocean Commodities Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE—11,019 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
100,310 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidow
199,445 bbls Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
174,750 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—200 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
50 dms, Fallek Products Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—660 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
660 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gydnia
660 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gydnia
1,360 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
318 bgs, Istanbul
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—40 dms, Bank of Athens, Genoa
PRUSSIATE, RED—50 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
SALTS—25 kgs, A Gusmer, London
PROTAMINE SULPHATE—1 cs, Consumers Import Co, Manchester
PSYLLIUM SEED—125 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
54 bgs S B Penick & Co, Bombay
152 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRIDIN—18 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—51,762 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
15,345 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
34,922 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
4,267 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—750 flks, J H Schroder, Leghorn
1,000 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
1,000 flks, Chemical Bank, Leghorn
100 flks, M Golodetz & Co, Bombay
100 flks, Virchand Panachand, Bombay
551 bls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
RUTILE SAND—20,933 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Brisbane
SAGE LEAVES—103 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
31 bls, K J Litster Co, Trieste
100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay
SAPONIN—5 cs, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
15 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
600 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—350 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
802 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, Corinto
592 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
134 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
134 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—95 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
125 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
20 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
SHELLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
42 cs, E H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SIENNA—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
10 bbls, Leghorn
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—4,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
10,000 bgs, Cornwell Chemical Corp, Antwerp
SQUILL ROOT—185 bgs, Palermo
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
TALC—20,700 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
275 cs, Leghorn
TANNING EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Chase National Bank Leghorn
TAPIOCA—267 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
2,983 bgs, Kauders & Co, Majunga
440 bgs, Getz American Co, Tandjong Priok
1,658 bgs, Geismar & Co, Majunga
3,316 bgs, Credit Suisse, Majunga
8,983 bgs, Kauders & Co, Majunga
THYME LEAVES—220 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseilles
TITANIUM METAL SPONGE—11 dms, National City Bank, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—21 cs, S B Penick & Co, London
TONKA BEANS—16 bbls, Machado & Co, Belem-Para
TRICHLOROETHYLENE — 5 dms, Ayers & McKenna & Harrison, Liverpool
154 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—23 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Durham Industries, London
TUNU GUM—226 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
TURMERIC ROOT—193 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Bombay
UREA—2,530 bgs, Industrial Chemical Dyestuff Co, Antwerp
4,400 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp
610 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antwerp
477 bgs, I M Sobin, Antwerp
320 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
350 bgs, D & S Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
1,016 bgs, United Sterling Corp, Rotterdam
380 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Manchester
100 bgs, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
SYNTHETIC—6,400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—93 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
209 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
92 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
28 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
170 cs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
45 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Tamatave
68 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
46 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
VEGETABLE WAX — 138 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Rio de Janeiro
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,595 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—2,130 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
WITHERITE—5,000 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp, Middlesbrough
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—1,335 bgs, National City Bank, Penang
ORE—48 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao
55 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Penang
480 bgs, National City Bank, Penang
140 bgs, Lisbon
WOLFRAMITE—250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Porto Alegre
WOOL GREASE—48 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Manchester
719 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
5 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Genoa
60 dms, Croda Inc, Hull
20 dms, J J Gavin, Genoa
9 dms, Rotterdam
25 dms, Melbourne
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cs, French American Banking Corp, Majunga

Baltimore

BONE—1,740 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—5,110 tons, Lobito
MYROBALANS—760 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Lewis International Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—46,979 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—20 dms, D C Franche & Co, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Henry Sundheimer, Hamburg

Boston

BONE—114 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
514 bgs, A M Goldstein, Santos
1,614 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
1,928 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Buenos Aires
GLUE—27 dms, First National Boston, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,172 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—14 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
14 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg

Houston

CINNAMON QUILLS—300 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo

Los Angeles

AGAR—5 bls, Pan Asiatic Co, Yokohama
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
CASEIN—45 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—650 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cristobal
CINNAMON QUILLS—70 bls, Hismoco American Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
600 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Tabaco
900 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Legaspi
706 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
500 tons, Cebu
CAKE—730 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Barranquilla
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Illoilo
5,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
13,430 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
6,800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
2,600 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Cebu
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
Genoa
PEPPER—240 pkgs, East India Trading Corp, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,116 tons, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Sidon Lebanon
134,293.82 bbls, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,542 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
SAGE LEAVES—46 bls, Hismoco American Co,
SEEDLAC—100 bls, 75 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Calcutta
605 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—68 bgs, Calcutta
UREA—2,223 bgs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Yokohama

New Orleans

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, J H Forbes, Colombo

Norfolk

POTATO STARCH—750 bgs, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

BERYLLIUM ORE—121 tons, Bahia
BONEMEAL—412 bgs, Calcutta
CASEIN—466 bgs, Auckland
CASTOR OIL—250 dms, Rohm & Haas, Djibouti
FLUORSPAR—506 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Co, Tunis
GLUE—200 bgs, Fulton Weeks, Rotterdam
STOCK—154 bls, Antwerp
GYPSUM—12,195 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—9,287 tons, E J Lavino, Vizagapatam
MILK POWDER—2,498 bgs, Wellington
4,166 ctns, Wellington
29,627 ctns, Auckland
776 bgs, Hamburg
635 cs, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,118,809 gals, Chas Kurz Co, Cienfuegos
762,355 gals, Chas Kurz Co, Sagua La Grande
1,691,961 gals, Tarafa
PEATMOSS—825 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—197,235 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Amuay Bay
111,910 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
117,715 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Tripoli
214,296 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
323,360 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
157,066 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
568,756 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
120,000 bbls, Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
126,579 bbls, Texas Co, Las Piedras
120,350 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Tuxpam
96,268 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatucal
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
WHITING—800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—11 bbls, Manchester

San Francisco

AGAR—7 cs, Getz Bros, Yokohama
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—30 dms, C M Chemicals, Hull
CALCIUM NITRATE—6,000 bgs, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASSIA—400 pkgs, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—334 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
620 bgs, Manta
CODLIVER OIL—15 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
COPRA—108 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
100 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
450 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hondahua

COPRA—1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
1,000 tons El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
500 tons, Cebu
CAKE—1,672 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cartagena
100 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
100 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
300 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
144 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—862 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
FUEL OIL—30,000 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Vancouver
GYPSUM—9,004 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LITHIUM STEARATE—200 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, Hull
LIVERMEAL—659 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—25 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—150 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, BLACK—308 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Djakarta
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Djakarta
240 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
321 bgs, Djakarta
WHITE—31 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—178,951 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sidon
106,077 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Rastanura
15,256 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SODIUM NITRATE—239 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocapilla
THYME LEAVES—32 bgs, H M Newhall, Marseille
UREA—254 tons, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Heroya
WHITING—3,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
4,000 bgs, Wesco Waterpaints, Hull

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Bids Wanted

Agar, 200 lbs., Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Chemical Corps, Dugway Proving Ground, Toole, Utah, inv. 47, Jan. 20.

Alcohol, 26 50-gal. dms. alcohol, 8,020 5-gal. dms. same, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N. Y., inv. 922, Jan. 23.

Ammonia, 76,920 lbs. aqua ammonia, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1277, Jan. 21.

Chemicals, misc., 1,500 gals. sulphuric acid, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps Headquarters, Navy Bldg., 17th and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 655, Jan. 29; 5 lbs. oxalic acid, sodium sesquisilicate, Bureau of Prisons, Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Texas, inv. 13-4327, Jan. 15.

DDT, 220,500 lbs. 75% DDT powder, water-dispersible, Federal Supply Service, 7th and D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 2Q-N-24293-R, Jan. 26.

Dextrose, 5,000 vials dextrose solution, Supply Officer, Veterans Adm. Hospital, Roanoke 17, Va., inv. 104, Jan. 15.

Disinfectant, 23,000 gals. germicide and fungicide disinfectant, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 51, Jan. 16.

Ethyl centralite, 206,500 lbs. ethyl centralite (carbamite) Commanding Officer, Joliet Ordnance Ammunition Center, Joliet, Ill., inv. 51, Jan. 16.

Drugs, misc., 400 lbs. ether, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Chemical Corps, Dugway Proving Ground, Toole, Utah, inv. 47, Jan. 20; 4,800 7½ cc. bots. diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N. Y., inv. 924, Jan. 16.

Oil, approx. 104,000 gals. linseed oil, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B-54,461, Jan. 27.

Paint, 400 5-gal. containers lusteriess enamel, quick drying, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Toole Ordnance Depot, Toole, Utah, inv. 26, Jan. 16. Approx. 2,048,000 lbs. alkyd solution resin, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B-54,460, Jan. 27; 2,100 gals. paint, cement, thinner, turpentine, Chief, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. 3B43669, Jan. 19.

Salt, 14,800 containers salt tablets, impregnated, red coating, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1267, Feb. 2.

Compressed Gas Association

—Continued from page 7

motor carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; "Application of Regulations of the Coast Guard to Movements of Compressed Gases," by Capt John T. Stanley, of the Coast Guard; "Regulations of the Port Authority as They Affect Vehicle Movements of Compressed Gases," by Roy C. Peterson, chief engineer of the Port of New York Authority; "Development of Regulations in New Jersey for Transportation of Hazardous Commodities," by C. George Krueger, of the department of labor and industry of the State of New Jersey, and "The Value of Transportation Services to Industrial Concerns," by Frank C. Tighe, traffic manager of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

A luncheon will follow, with Harold Brayman, director of public relations for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., speaking on "Technics of Public Relations—the Precinct System." In the evening the annual reception will be held, to be followed by the annual banquet and entertainment.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The short crop in domestic botanicals has begun to find reflection in prices for numerous drugs as quoted in this market. The stocks of such merchandise are shot through with scarcities, shortages, and articles which are virtually unobtainable, according to reports on the spot. An added influence of market strength is the disappearance of a number of low prices, mainly because the articles they represent have disappeared from this market and have been often consolidated with stocks which for some time past had been held at levels higher than some dealers had called the market in the past. The result last week was an upward surge of market values as quoted at the present time and a rise of the index to 105.02.

Prominent among articles developing higher prices because of acute scarcity and the inability of dealers to overcome the shortages earlier than the collection in 1953 were echinacea root, prickly ash bark, liverwort leaves, and domestic peppermint leaves. To this group of strong drugs may be added some imported merchandise the low prices for which have been withdrawn for one reason or another and the market prices forced to revert to the price levels some dealers had had in mind for some time. In this group were angostura bark, true species of arnica flowers, borage flowers, cantharides, Belgian valerian root, and cubeb berries.

Among condimental items of strength were Batavia cassia, Zanzibar cloves, and black pepper—the latter strong early in the week but easier toward the close. Most China cassias were clear of spot stocks and Saigon material was clearly nominal for virtually the same reason.

In balsams, higher quotations came on copaiba and Peru but tolu and Canadian balsam fir were down. Oregon fir balsam remained totally out of spot stocks and replenishment must await on new production in 1953.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market continued to strengthen and prices rose a bit more last week, closing the period on the basis of 95c. to $1.75 per pound, so quoted according to seller and quality to meet a moderate improvement in consuming request.

Fir—Canadian balsam turned up a deal lower than had been quoted of late. The few supplies on spot named $31 to $32 per gallon, depending on quantity. Quality is always a factor in this item and any shading of the above level would be attributed to the quality of merchandise offered, according to the principal supplier. Oregon balsam was still unavailable and strictly nominal at $2.85 per gallon, the last price at which business had been done.

Peru—Prices rose more last week, clear evidence of the gaining strength of this item on the spot. Sellers made the market $1.40 to $2 per pound, depending on seller.

Tolu—Inactivity and competition worked their way on spot last week and the market ended the period on the lower level of $3.25 per pound. The range was still to $4.85 as to supplier.

Barks

Angostura—All cheaper goods were out of the market and prices reverted to the next higher seller at 45c. per pound.

Cocillana—Most manufacturing consumers seem to hold stocks sufficient for at least their current needs. Consequently, they were in the market but seldom last week and the market as a whole was merely steady at unchanged prices,

Prickly Ash—Because of under collection last Summer, stocks were so small that sellers could just about set their own prices; little chance existed for competition in terms of price. Nominal quotations were 75c. per pound.

Pomegranate—Root bark was held for 75c. to 76c. per pound. Material recently offered for less has been withdrawn from the market, leaving quotations at a level which were more in line with replacement costs.

Beans

Vanilla—Though not very active, the market on spot and the origins continued to develop strength. Some think that demand will ultimately bring about further increase in prices and most dealers are content to await that event, holding quotations to an exceptionally firm basis and generally refusing business tendered at prices shading the market as presently quoted. Less vanilla will be available at the origins this year if predictions of lessened production are realized. This alone tends to keep present market views committed to further strength in all markets.

Flowers

Arnica—Genuine **montana arnica** was very scarce and not available under 70c per pound. However, some Mexican flowers which were said not to be true **montana** were quoted at 45c. On the whole, the market was routine but firm.

Borage—This low volume item at last reflects what has been paid in Europe and at 65c to 66c per pound was in contrast with flowers formerly available at 40c but which were no longer available last week. They were quite old merchandise.

Gums

Arabic—Competition was quite keen and although not all old line suppliers were meeting minimum quotations noted on spot, business was said to have been readily possible in directions naming 13½c per pound and apparently desirous of moving some of the present warehouse stocks. The range was to 15c as to seller and those naming that limit were disposed to reject bids; at the best, they say 13½c is a price amounting to the swapping of cost dollars for spot currency on a virtually even basis.

Asafetida—Jobbing business found the market steady in price and little subject to competition between local suppliers. Stocks appeared to protect future needs well ahead. Stocks of prompt shipment powder have increased during the cold winter period.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—What appeared to be much higher prices were more apparent than

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Angostura bark, 2c. per lb.
Arnica flowers, genuine montana, 5c. per lb.
Borage flowers, 17c. per lb.
Copaiba balsam, 5c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 3c. per lb.
Echinacea root, 40c. per lb.
Liverwort leaves, 15c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, domestic, 10c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.
Prickly ash bark, 20c. per lb.
Pomagranate root bark, 15c. per lb.
Valerian root, Belgian, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, 1½c. per lb.
longstick, 3c. per lb.
shortstick, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 4c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, $3 per gal.
Gum, arabic, sorts, ½c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese hontakas, 1c. per lb.
black*, 8c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
105.02	103.30	102.92	118.24

*Obtained too late for index calculation.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Jan. 2

New York

Carobs, 3 lots, 360 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 4 lots, 185 bales: filthy.
Coriander seed, 1,111 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 7 lots, 360 bags: filthy.
Ethyl chloride, 1 case: not USP; contains foreign odors.
Ginger root, 60 bags: insect infested.
Kola nuts, 111 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 162 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 381 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 22 lots, 1,612 bags: moldy.
Sage, 5 bales: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 53 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 147 bags: filthy.

Boston

Paprika, 100 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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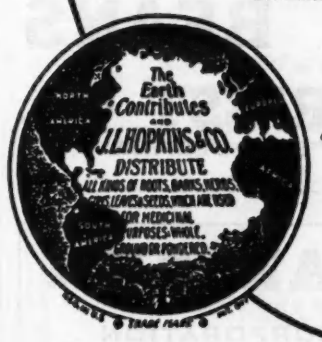

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real. All goods available at low prices were a stock which no longer was available at such prices on the spot. They have probably consolidated with other supplies. Actually, few stocks were available and the difficulty or impossibility of replacement was said to warrant the following schedule: Russian, whole, $4 to $4.05 per pound; powdered, $4.35 to $4.40; Chinese, whole, $2 to $2.05; powdered, $2,25 to $2.30.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The new year opened with prices showing more stability and with sellers maintaining an aloofness to business proposed by potential buyers at less than 32c per pound. Upwards of 35c was asked according to test and quantity.

Liverwort—If any of this article should be available, spot opinion was that it would readily bring 80c per pound, nominally quoted last week.

Peppermint—Domestic leaves were cottonfields in Alaska. If, when, and where they could be found and obtained, 75c would be considered the proper quotation, subject to confirmation.

Sage—Cretan leaves were higher at 12c. to 12½c per pound. Dalmatian material was in better request and seemed steady at 45c to 46c. Spanish stemless moved in a small way at 12c to 12½ and appeared to be in good supply. Other varieties were mainly inert.

Senna—Undertones were firm. Consumers took deliveries about as needed and appeared to have their probable requirements well covered at this time. Prices were mainly free from unusual competitive influences and, as openly quoted, were rarely subject to even occasional shading.

Roots

Aletris—Though the market was relatively quiet, it was also exceptionally steady in price since unsold stocks in the hands of dealers were probably below normal size for this season of the year.

Blackberry—Since not a great deal root was dug last Summer, dealers overlook the present absence of more than moderate consuming interest. Prices were generally firm to steady last week and were not apt to be shaded before another season of collection may change the supply picture.

Colombo—Though the market was 2c. lower at 20c per pound for goods to arrive later, it was a strictly nominal price and movement. Importers said it was almost impossible to get root offered from the source, as it has been for some time past.

Echinacea—The article was almost unobtainable and would fetch $1.30 per pound as a normal price.

Ginseng—Resumption of export request has yet to develop along the substantial lines that had made export a satisfactory business at rising prices during 1952. However, conditions were generally favorable for the return of major interest.

Seeds

Celery—Prices eased back fractionally under the influence of competition in a market of small request. French seed was 36c to 36½c per pound and Indian, 27c to 27½c.

Fennel—Czech seed was up a small fraction to 20c to 20½c per pound. Indian seed to arrive later was lower at 22c. French goods remained very steady at 29c and was lightly stocked.

Fenugreek—Though a rise in replacement costs recently sent spot quotations up to the basis of 6½c per pound, the advance was not maintained and last week offerings were reported at 6c per pound. Increase in demand could change the picture in view of last cables received from Morocco.

Poppy—Dutch seed were fractionally lower at 16c to 16½c per pound but Turkish seed rose a small fraction to 13½c to 14c. Polish material, when available was priced at 15½c to 16c, tentatively.

Spices

Cassia—Shipment cables on Batavia cassia came in considerably higher than those previously received. The rise was communicated to spot quotations and the market was:—Cuttings, 17½c. to 18c. per pound; longstick, 23c. to 24c.; shortstick, 19c. to 20c No known offerings of spot Saigon cassia were reported and previous quotations became nominal. Except for limited holdings of Canton rolls, the market was almost bare of Chinese material. Canton rolls were 35c.

Clove—Zanzibar cabled much higher prices last week and the advance at the source sent spot quotatings kiting to the basis of $1.58 to $1.63 per pound. No Madagascars were reported and the market was $1.62, nominally.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 was down to 96c. to 97c. per pound but West Indian material was higher at 85c. to 86c.

Pepper—The strike of weighmasters employees hit piers where unloaded black pepper awaited transport when picket lines were not crossed by longshoremen. The result was a strong, advancing market in released pepper and a brisk demand for such merchandise. At midweek, it was hard to find. However, through agreement, picket lines were crossed and pepper began to leave the pier. At one time, released spot pepper was held for $1.37 per pound but later on the market was down to $1.27 and, ultimately, to $1.25. On Friday afternoon, spot was quoted at $1.19 to $1.20 per pound. Malabar for January shipment, $1.08 to $1.10.

Obituaries

Arthur A. Batts

Arthur A. Batts, former president and chairman of the board of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died January 8 in Clearwater, Fla. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Batts went to work for Carborundum as an office boy in 1901 and retired in 1949.

Edward R. Hagan

Edward R. Hagen, former manager of the Kearney, N. J., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died January 3 in Newark, N. J. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Hagan joined duPont in 1917, became manager of the Kearney plant in 1947 and retired in 1950.

Arthur L. Trautz, sr.

Arthur L. Trautz, sr., president of the Trautz Company, Newark, N. J., died December 30. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Trautz became president of the company in 1918 when his father, Charles Trautz, the firm's founder, died.

Hamilton B. Bole, who headed the reorganization of the International Match Company after the death of Ivar Kreuger, died January 3 in West Newton, Mass. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Bole had also been a vice-president of the Hydraulic Steel Company, now part of the Republic Steel Corporation.

George M. Gillen, manager of marketing service in the market development department of the Lukens Steel Company, died January 7 in Coatesville, Pa. He was fifty years old.

Dr. William H. Hobbs, head of the University of Michigan geology department until his retirement in 1934, died January 1 at his home in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was eight-eight years old.

John C. King, sr., former marketing consultant for the southern region of the Esso Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died in Richmond, Va., January 8. He was sixty-two years old.

William C. Leonhard, president of the Paterson Parchment Paper Company, Bristol, Pa., and president of the Theodore Leonhard Wax Company, North Haledon, N. J., died January 7 in Yardley, Pa. He was sixty-three years old.

George W. Levangie, director and general manager of Ganso Azul, an American-owned oil company in Peru, died January 7 in Doylestown, Pa. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Levangie was formerly vice-president and field director of the Standard Oil Company of Argentina.

Dr. Harold W. Lyall, assistant director in the division of laboratories and research of the New York State Health Department, died January 3 in Albany. He was sixty-four years old. At one time, Dr. Lyall had been with the bureau of laboratories of the City of New York Health Department. During World War II he was a member of the Commission on Hemolytic Streptococcal Infections.

Jacque Medvedieff, for many years a European representative of the Cities Service Corporation, died January 6 in New York. He was seventy-three years old.

John Schmitzer, former superintendent of the defunct Williams & Clark Corporation, Carteret, N. J., died January 5 in Rahway, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

Stanley D. Wetterau, assistant director of the Trenton, N. J., laboratory of the Catalyst Laboratory for Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., died January 6 in Lambertville, N. J. He was thirty-six years old.

A. F. Williams, former general manager of the DeBeers Consolidated Mines, Kimberly, South Africa, died January 6 near Capetown. He was seventy-eight years old.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price changes in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market were few in number, reflecting a week of slightly less than normal trade. Most dealers reported noticing a tone of sluggishness in the market, finding inquiry for spot sales on many items slow. They attributed this condition to the interest normally shown at this time in completing inventories and felt that the market would almost certainly pick up in the coming week.

Among the most sizable increases was the one registered by wormseed oil. Currently reported in firm hands in the country, the oil has shown a strong tone ever since the gathering of the last crop. The present good inquiry, in addition to the firm views of growers, helped maintain the price line. Peppermint oil prices took an upward turn, although the position of this oil remained unsettled. The slight increase in prices of both natural and redistilled oil resulted from the withdrawing of one exceptionally low offer and were not indicative of an immediate extensive price increase. The price index moved upward for the first time in thirty days, gaining .02 to stand at 166.00.

A small gain was made by Ceylon citronella oil, as it demonstrated the slight degree of recovery it has made in the condition of depressed prices affecting all citronella oils in recent weeks. Java and Java-type oils were unchanged in price and most dealers felt that the situation in regard to these oils was far from satisfactory. Future production would be seriously discouraged, it was maintained, if prices continued at their current abnormally depressed levels.

All domestic orange oils were available in more than adequate supply for current inquiry and were offered at generally low prices. Expressed Italian oil was available at a lower price during the week. A reduction was effected in isoeugenol as it followed the lead of eugenol, which was reduced in price during the past two weeks. Other aromatic chemicals remained unchanged in price and with a few exceptions were available in ample amounts for all current demands.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Peppermint, nat., 25c. per lb.
redistilled, USP, 20c. per lb.
Wormseed, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Isoeugenol, 5c. per lb.
Oil, orange, expressed, Messina, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
166.00	165.98	169.59	180.18

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Root oil remained at the increased prices put into effect by some manufacturers approximately thirty days ago. Increased raw material costs were cited at the time as the cause of the increase. No change in replacement costs has been noted since that time, the oil remaining available in quantities easily sufficient for most current inquiry. Prices ranged from $115 per pound. Seed oil has been unaffected by price changes in the recent past, quotations ranging upward from $50 per pound.

Anise—The oil was offered from a minimum quotation of $2.25 per pound, although many prices were in the nominal category because of depleted stocks. Many users of the oil have turned to substitutes, since the embargo on imports from communist China has cut off replacements and offered no immediate hope for an easing of the situation.

Bergamot—The full effect of the Consortium's recent action in lowering the floor price for natural oil has not been felt as yet by the market in this country. Some dealers have maintained their earlier prices since the oil on hand represents the former higher costs. Others have made immediate reductions, offering the oil as low as $11.75 per pound. The wide divergence in quotations was expected to narrow later in the month, with the appearance of reductions in those prices now forming the higher side of the price range.

Bois de Rose—The large amounts of Brazilian oil available for export shipment guaranteed easy replacement and kept prices at the depressed level they have reached during the recent price decline. Quotations at $3.50 per pound have been met in the past several weeks. No immediate change in the supply or price situation was expected by observers in the trade.

Citronella—Some degree of recovery has been demonstrated by the oil, as prices showed a slightly firmer tone and supplies available for shipment were reported to be tightening. Little immediate change in the price structure was noted, however, and most dealers felt that the situation was far from satisfactory, considering the future production of the oil. A low return, it was pointed out, could discourage the production of the oil, eventually causing an acute shortage. Ceylon oil was offered from 55c. per pound, up by 2c. from the previous low quotation. Java oil showed no variation in price, ranging from $1.10 per pound, while Java-type oil was offered from 45c.

Clove—Bud oil maintained its strong price position as a direct result of the high cost of raw materials. Prices ranging upward from $9.50 per pound were quoted during the week, although some of these offers were nominal, as the quantity of the oil available was in many cases limited to very small amounts. Many manufacturers were refraining from production of the oil until it could be accomplished at a reasonable profit.

Dillweed—As one of the oils showing a particularly firm tone, dillweed was held at well maintained prices during the week. Offers ranged upward from $4 per pound. Supplies of the oil have become somewhat on the tight side, current inquiry tending to exceed the quantities of the oil available from the last crop. A further tightening was thought in trade circles to be unavoidable during the months before the arrival on the market of the next crop.

Eucalyptus—Recently a bit on the weaker side and showing slightly lower prices, the oil in the past week remained steady. No important changes in the market position of the oil were noted, as imports of oil of all grades showed prices directly in line with those previously in effect. Some further weakening in the position of the oil was held likely in the trade, although most observers were reluctant to say to what extent it might develop. Oil graded at 80-85% was offered from $1 per pound, while the 70-75% oil ranged upward from 85c.

Geranium—Both Algerian and Bourbon oils maintained a steady position during the week, each offered from minimum prices of $12 per pound. Recent price movements, although going alternately in both directions, have been chiefly on the downward side and away from the very high prices in effect earlier. The current good demand for the oil was reported as holding up well and was expected to prevent any drastic price weakening.

Ginger—Price for distilled oil ranged upward from $14 per pound, maintaining a steady tone throughout the week. Little possibility for immediate change in the position of the oil was foreseen in the trade, as demand remained close to average levels and inventories were considered adequate.

Grapefruit—The tight supply situation that has prevailed in recent weeks showed no sign of easing. Oil available for use has not come up to the level needed to fill all inquiry. The rate of demand, however, has shown no increase, remaining in its usual moderate position. Prices ranged upward from a quotation of $2.40 per pound and were steady during the week just past. Little change in the supply situation was expected by observers in the trade in the immediate future.

Guaiacwood—The oil was offered in amounts considered in the trade as ample for most normal inquiry. Prices ranged upward from $1.65 per pound and were reported as holding steady. Little change either in prices or in the rate of demand for the oil has been noted in recent weeks and this situation of balance was expected to remain in effect during at least the next thirty days.

Lemon — Consumers experienced a familiar situation in attempting to obtain their requirements of the oil, as the shortage continued during the past week with little change. The basic problem, resulting from a domestic production that was considerably below demand, could not be settled easily, although dealers pointed out that the new crop would affect the situation and could offer some improvement. Imports of oil from Italy have

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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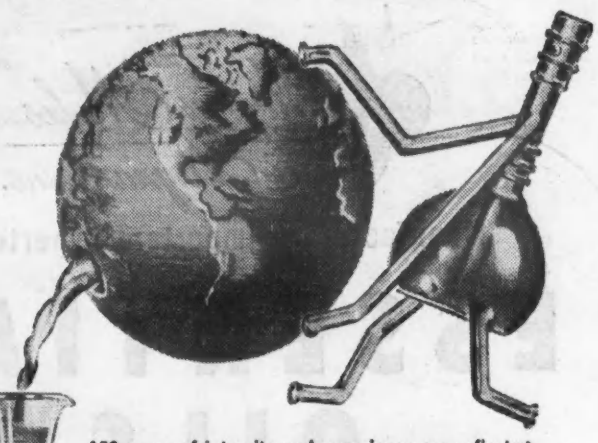

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shown little change in volume. The quality of imported oil, however, was reported as improved, necessitating fewer rejections than were formerly encountered.

Lemongrass—The current quotations for the oil, when compared with those in effect sixty days ago, showed the extent of the strengthening that has taken place. Increased demand and the disappearance from the market of much of those extremely low priced lots were reported to be the causes of the changed situation. The oil in the past week exhibited a strong tone, as demand continued to pick up. Import prices confirmed dealers' beliefs that the oil would hold its current price position.

Orange—California oil showed no sign of recovery from the position of depressed prices and oversupply that have characterized it in recent weeks. Quotations ranged from 90c. to $1.75 per pound, according to brand. A firm offer at a lower price than this, however, would not be refused, according to some reports in the trade. Florida oil commanded approximately the same prices and demonstrated the same signs of weakness in regard to oversupply. No immediate improvement in the domestic oil situation was expected by observers in the trade because, as one dealer summed up the difficulty, the overabundance of the oil was related to production methods in the juice industry and was not likely to be altered in an appreciable degree. The situation of extensive supply was, therefore, due to keep prices depressed for an indefinite period. Imported oil showed some price movement in the past week, Italian oil offered from $3.90, off 10c. per pound. West Indian ranged from $2.85 per pound. Both were reported available in amounts ample for current inquiry.

Peppermint—Prices for natural and redistilled oil took an upward turn in spite of the currently unsettled position of the oil. Natural oil was offered at a minimum quotation of $5.75 per pound, an increase of 25c., while redistilled oil was up 20c. to $5.95 per pound. Other offers ranged considerably higher, as prices have recently shown wide divergence. With inventories maintained easily, obtaining the oil offered little if any difficulty to consumers. No immediate change in the status of the oil was held likely in the trade.

Petitgrain—All factors in the export market affecting the price of the oil have tended to remain steady, leaving prices on the spot market unchanged. Both Haitian and South American oil were available in quantities ample for most current inquiry. The supply situation was expected by observers in the trade to remain easy for at least the immediate future.

Sandalwood—Prices covered a fairly wide range, the low quotation being $9.75 per pound while Mysore Government branded oil was priced at $11.90 per pound. The price variations represented, at least to some degree, the varying quality of the oil. Dealers reported a heavy inquiry and noted that all indications pointed to a continued active demand during the coming weeks. There was little possibility of a break in prices, however, according to trade sources, who pointed out that none of the costs involved in the manufacture of the oil were likely to come down. Both freight and ship rates, important factors in the final price of the oil, have held steady without immediate possibility of reduction.

Spearmint—Free supplies of the oil have tended to remain tight in the past thirty days as very active market demands have taken most of the oil not sold on a contract basis. A continued strong tone was considered almost certain in trade circles, because of the year around market for the oil and the new uses that have been developed for it. Prices held within the range reported earlier, from $7.75 to $9 per pound.

Vetiver—Bourbon oil was offered from $20 per pound, maintaining a steady tone during the week and showing no tendency toward sizable price adjustments. Haitian oil was priced from $17.50 and Java from $29. Inquiry was reported as fairly light for the higher priced oil.

Wormseed — Prices took an even stronger turn after the withdrawal of the market's low quotation. The current range stretched approximately from $8.75 to $9.25 per pound, and showed no indication of reversing the recent strong trend. The oil was reported by trade sources as being in firm hands in the country, where there was reluctance to offer the oil at any prices making possible a weaker market. The strong tone prevailing was helped by the current good inquiry for the oil, which has shown no sign of falling off in the past thirty days.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Technical material was priced from 75c. per pound, while the material of NF specifications was offered from $1.20. Production has been maintained at a steady rate, offering ample amounts of the material on the market. Consumer interest has tended to increase as a result of the scarcity of anise oil, users of the oil turning to substitutes where that was practicable.

Benzyl Benzoate—The material was available at its recently lowered price level of 72c. to $1 per pound. The market was reported as showing some signs of weakness, which was largely responsible for the recent price drop. With an ample production rate maintained by manufacturers, sufficient material was available on the market to satisfy all current demands without noticeable pinch.

Eugenol—Prices recently put into effect offered the material at a considerable advantage to the consumer, with quotations ranging upward from a low offer of $2.25 per pound. The recent price cut was accomplished in spite of increasing raw material costs. Manufacturers reported a good inquiry for the material and were able to fill most demands at reasonably early shipping dates.

Hydroxycitronellal—With the prices of citronella oil remaining in a depressed range, derivatives were placed in an advantageous position for the consumer. Production was facilitated and offered comfortable supplies, while prices remained considerably lower than formerly. Quotations for hydroxycitronellal during the past week ranged upward from $5.35 per pound.

Ionones—The recent strengthening in lemongrass prices has had no noticeable effect as yet on the costs of its derivatives. Alpha ionone was offered from $3.75 per pound and beta from $4.30. Methyl prices ranged upward from $3.85. All were in a position of good supply and promised to remain in their balanced condition for the foreseeable future, as there were no factors discernible in current market conditions to affect their production.

Isoeugenol — A reduction in price brought the material down 5c. per pound during the week, as it followed the lead of eugenol, which was reduced during the past fourteen days. The 5c. reduction was effected along with a considerable narrowed price range, current quotations remaining between $3.65 and $3.70 per pound. The present production levels of the material presented no difficulty to consumers, who were able to obtain orders of any usual size without trouble.

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Italian '52 Olive Oil Output Put at 165,000 Short Tons

Italy's olive oil production from the 1952 olive crop is now estimated unofficially at 165,000 short tons, plus 17,000 to 22,000 tons of sulphur oil, according to a report to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from L. J. Reda, American Embassy, Rome. Last year's record production amounted to 389,100 tons of olive oil, plus 44,000 tons of sulphur oil.

Trade circles in Bari, the most important Italian olive oil production center, estimate the Puglia production this year at 49,600 tons or half the 99,200 tons produced last year. In Sicily the trade estimated the output at "considerably" lower than last year. Production figures vary greatly from one sector of the Island to another, from a minimum of 30 to a maximum of 70 percent lower than last year's production of almost 73,000 tons. Naples sets Calabrian olive oil production at 38,000 tons or about one-half last year's. In 1951 these three regions accounted for 63 percent of total Italian olive oil production.

Cairns, of Hercules Powder, Named to Defense Position

Dr. Robert W. Cairns, assistant director of research for the Hercules Powder Company, Willmington, Del., has been named vice-chairman of the Research and Development Board, a staff agency of the Secretary of Defense.

The appointment was announced in Washington, D. C., by Walter G. Whitman, chairman of the board. Dr. Cairns will be on loan to the government for one year, serving without compensation.

Fatty Acids Slide Rule Offered

The Wilson-Martin Division of Wilson & Co., Philadelphia, has announced the development of a time-saving device for the users of fatty acids, which it calls "A Guide for Better Fatty Acids." It is a catalog in a circular slide rule form which gives chemical specifications and approximate composition of the various types of fatty acids. Copies of the guide will be furnished on request to the division at Snyder avenue and Swanson street, Philadelphia 48.

Methanol Booklet Offered

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued a thirty-page booklet on methanol, containing general descriptive material on uses, toxicology, shipping, handling, and specification test methods. A number of charts and tables presenting the physical properties of pure methanol and methanol-water mixtures are included. Copies are available from Commercial Solvents at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil Level Reaches Sufficiency in US

The United States has become self-sufficient with reference to supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil, outranks Argentina and the Soviet Union in the production of these commodities, and is capable of meeting larger domestic requirements during the next few years entirely from domestic sources, according to a report by the United States Tariff Commission.

The report presents for flaxseed and linseed oil salient economic and statistical information on uses, consumption, United States and world production, imports and exports, and other data pertinent to United States needs and supplies. It also reviews the factors which are expected to strongly influence requirements and supplies in the years immediately ahead. The report is the seventh in a series of reports the Tariff Commission is preparing on selected industrial materials, which are of special interest in connection with strengthening the civilian economy and mobilizing the nation's resources for defense. Copies of the report on flaxseed and linseed oil are available on request as long as the limited supply lasts. Requests should be addressed to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Estrone in Microcrystalline Form Offered by Roussel

A new microcrystalline form of estrone USP has been announced by the Roussel Corporation, New York. Said to be particularly suitable for aqueous estrone suspensions, this new microcrystalline form affords considerable savings in processing time, reduces the usual loss factor to a minimum, and permits the resultant suspension to be sterilized at higher-than-usual temperatures, according to Roussel. Detailed information and prices may be obtained by writing the company at 155 East 44th street.

Trade Briefs

American Can Company started the largest sales seminar in its history this week in New York.

The Felton Company, France, is being represented by Leon Gefen at the annual meeting of the Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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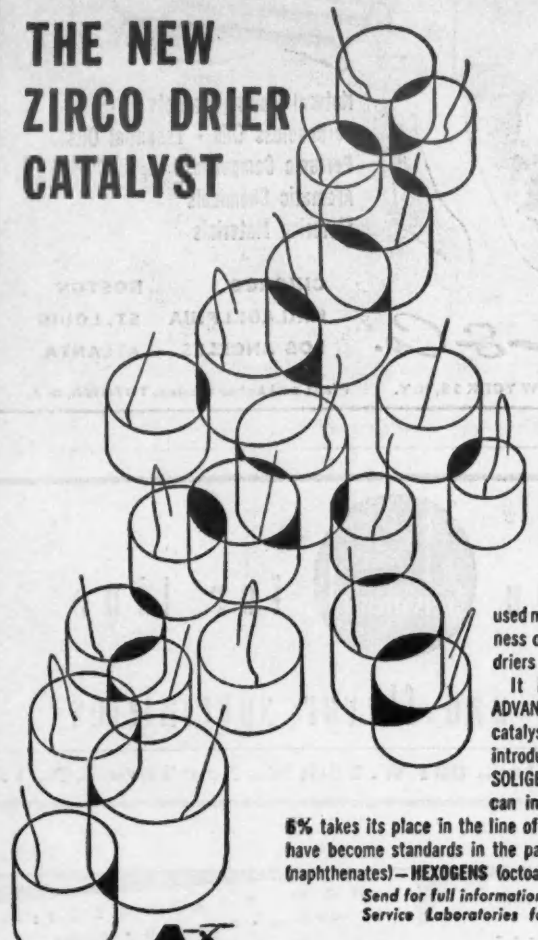

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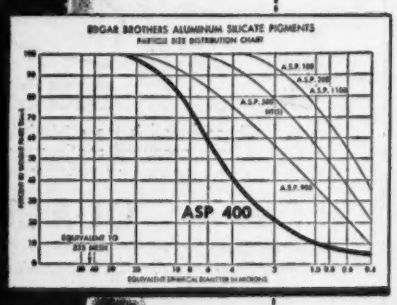

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Protective Coatings Materials

Lead pigments advanced last week as a result of higher metal prices. Then too, a fractional decline in pig lead brought a similar reduction in lead oxides. The pigments which were noted to advance were blue lead basic sulphate, white lead basic carbonate, white basic sulphate, and white basic silicate. The reductions in lead oxides included red lead, litharge, lead monosilicate, and orange mineral.

The other important price change reported in this market was the increase of leaded grades of zinc oxides. The 35 percent leaded grade advanced 0.30c., and the 50 percent material increased 0.35c.

There was no significant change in the general market conditions of the materials in this market. Antimony oxide was moving at approximately the same pace. Prices were firm. It was said that there were occasional spot shortages, but imported material was expected to be able to fill in most of these difficulties. Producers reported that there was fair activity in lithopone. Latex paints have given a little boost to this market. However, demand for lithopone has not been up to the levels of the past. Prices have held to their old levels. Lead pigments have been moving a little better than they had been. Zinc oxide continued to move well.

Producers reported that synthetic resins have continued to move well. There was a certain amount of slack in the demand during December, but there was less than producers had anticipated. The December letup has passed and activity was good for surface coatings. Alkyds, ureaformaldehydes, and melamines have all been moving well. Activity in the furniture industry has kept maleics going strong.

Prices of the shellacs were steady. Importers reported fairly good activity for this time of year. Calcutta prices have been a little firmer. The market for natural gums has also shown better activity. Buying hasn't been heavy, but it was fairly good.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead, blue, basic, sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
white, basic, carbonate, ¾c. per lb.
silicate, ½c. per lb.
sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, 35% leaded, 3/10c. per lb.
50% leaded. 35/100c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead, monosilicate, ¼c. per lb.
Red, ¼c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
88.44	88.44	88.44	101.19

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—A source reported that the price of this pigment was firm. The material has been moving at a moderate rate. For the most part, supplies were adequate for current consumer requirements. It was said that there were some spot shortages here and there, but they were generally cleared up quickly. A source felt that imported material would take up the slack in any tight supply situation which might develop.

Green, Chrome—October production of chrome green, C.P. was 690 short tons, according to the Bureau of Census. In comparison, September output was 678 tons, and production in October, 1951, was 589 tons.

Lead, Blue—Basic sulphate prices were advanced ¾c. per pound last week as a result of the higher lead metal prices established by previous increases. Current quotations of the blue basic sulphate were at 15½c. per pound in carlots, and 16½c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lead, Monosilicate—A fractional decline in pig lead was reflected in a 0.24c. reduction of this oxide. Current quotations of monosilicate were 15.6c. per pound in carlots, and 16.6c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lead, Red—The upward trend of lead metal and the subsequent advance of lead pigments was tempered somewhat by a fractional decline of lead oxides last week. The decrease was a reflection of the fluctuations in pig lead.

Current quotations of red lead were at 17¼c. per pound for the 95 percent material, in carlots. Less than carlots were 18¼c. per pound. The material 97 percent Pb_3O_4 was 17½c. per pound in carlots, and 18½c. per pound in less than carlots. The 93 percent grade was 17¾c. per pound in carloads, and 18¾c. per pound in less than carloads.

Lead, White—Producers advanced basic carbonate prices ¾c. per pound last week since lead pigments' prices were recalculated on the basis of higher lead metal schedules. Current quotations of basic carbonate were at 17c. per pound in carlots, and 18c. per pound in less than carlots.

The advance in basic sulphate was also ¾c. per pound. Carloads of white basic sulphate became 15½c. per pound. Less than carloads were 16½c. per pound.

The increase in white basic silicate was from ½c. to ¾c. per pound. The silicate core type of pigment was quoted at 15½c. per pound in carlots, and 16½c. per pound in less than carlots. The straight lead silicate became 19c. per pound in carlots, and 20c. per pound for less than carlots.

Litharge—Schedules for this oxide came down ¼c. last week, reflecting the changes in pig lead. Producers were currently quoting 16¼c. per pound in carlots, and 17¼c. per pound in less than carlots.

Lithopone—The market for this material has shown some activity. It was said that latex paints have given lithopone a little boost. Demand hasn't been as strong as it was in former times, but it has been fairly decent. Supplies were adequate for current needs of consumers. Prices have held to their old levels.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdated—According to the Bureau of Census, October output was 379 short tons, compared with 288 tons in September, and 160 tons in October, 1951.

Orange Mineral—The current quotation of this lead oxide was 20.6c. per pound in less than carlots, after the ¼c. decline in pig lead last week.

Yellow and Orange, Chromes—Production of these chromes was 2,352 short tons in October, information from the Bureau of Census states. September output was 2,417 tons, while production in October, 1951, was 2,175 tons.

Yellow, Zinc—Production of zinc chromate, C.P., in October amounted to 870 short tons, according to the Bureau of Census. In comparison, September output was 505 tons, and October, 1951, production 584 tons.

Zinc Oxide—The price of leaded grades advanced last week. The 35 percent material became 14.7c. per pound in carlots and 15.7c. per pound in less than carlots. The 50 percent leaded material was 14.85c. per pound in carlots, and 15.85c. per pound in less than carlots. The increases in these grades were reflections of the recent upward trend of lead metal prices. Lead-free zinc oxide did not change in price, nor did any of the other grades.

Synthetic Resins

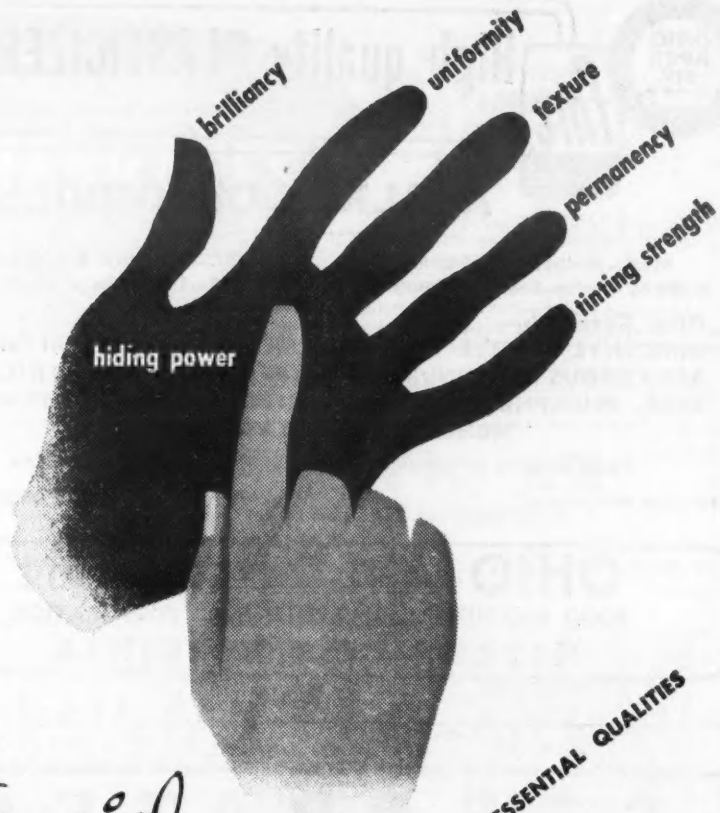
Alkyds—The market for these synthetics has been going along at the same pace as it was during the last few months of 1952. There was some decrease in demand levels during December, largely due to the fact that consumers normally try to keep their inventories as low as feasible for the yearend. However, producers said that the decline during this past December was less than was anticipated. Buying has just about returned to the levels of operation prior to the inventory period. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Maleics—Demand for these synthetics has been sustained at a relatively good level. Producers said that these resins have been moving quite well. Requirements from the furniture industry have been quite good. It was said that there was some decrease in interest during December, but it was not as bad as former years during that period. Buying was currently pretty good. Prices were steady at their old levels. Supplies were adequate for consumer requirements.

Melamines—There has been no particular change in this market. Suppliers said that activity has been quite good. Demand has been sustained at a rather good level. There was some letdown in December, but the decline was not as much as it had been in the past. The material was currently moving very well. Demand from coatings was good. Prices were firm. There were no significant changes anticipated.

Urea - Formaldehydes — Producers reported that these resins have been moving right along at a nice pace. Demand from coatings has been good. There was some decrease in demand during December, but it was felt that the decline was less than

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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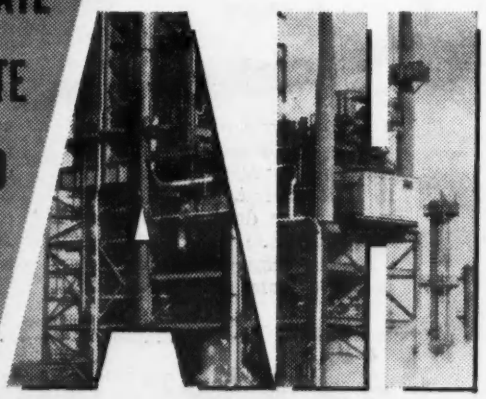

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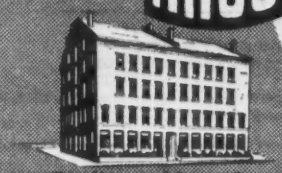
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what might normally be expected at that time of year.

Natural Resins

There was no significant change in the market for gums. Importers said that demand has held fairly well to the same levels. Activity in this market was said to be fair. Prices were down at levels which induced consumers to use the gums. Suppliers felt that the better price advantage now enjoyed in the market was going to stir up some activity fo. the gums this year. Natural resins were on a more competitive basis with other products now. It was felt that prices were not likely to go any lower since they were already at bottom now.

Current reports from the sources of supply indicated that prices were a little firmer than before. Supplies were adequate at the sources. Importers had sufficient supplies to take care of current demand and were able to get enough of most of the resins that they needed.

Shellac—There was no particular change in this market during the past few weeks. Importers said that the Calcutta market was a little firmer. There were one or two isolated increases, but the general ranges of orange grades were unaffected. Activity has held to the same levels for the past several weeks. It was felt that business was fairly good for this time of year. No significant change in buying levels was anticipated during the next few weeks. Supplies were ample enough to take care of current demand.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Importers said that there has been no real change in this market. The recent announcement by the Department of Agriculture that import restrictions were lifted from casein was expected to have some effect upon market conditions later on when the mills start buying again. However, for the present time, there has not been too much activity in the casein market.

Importers said that there was little interest from the mills currently because

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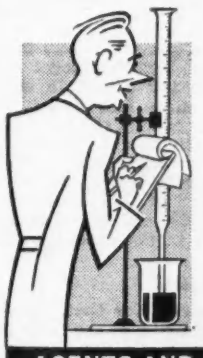

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Rinshed-Mason Vice-Pres.

Newell P. Beckwith has been appointed vice-president and technical director of the Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, it has been announced by company president, Frederick G. Weed. Previous to this appointment, Mr. Beckwith was director of research at Rinshed-Mason.

they are fairly well supplied for their immediate needs. Another source added that the fiscal year ends for many mills on March 31. Hence, it would be unlikely that they would want to build up their inventories now, especially since it appears that there will be a good supply available to them when they need it.

The price of spot Argentine held fairly well to the same level as it has been for a while. Importers reported Argentine futures selling between 16¾c. and 17½c. per pound, on a duty paid basis. However, it was added that consumers were not anxious to buy, even at those prices. Some French lactic casein was reported to be available in small quantities at 18½c. per pound, duty paid. A source reported that New Zealand material was holding up well, but not too much was offered.

Naval Stores

Preliminary production statistics indicate a drop in Portugal's 1952 output of naval stores, according to information reaching the Department of Commerce.

Production of turpentine decreased to 3,513 metric tons in the first eight months of 1952, from 8,719 tons in the corresponding period of 1951. Totals for resin production were 13,827 tons in the 1952 eight-month period and 33,590 tons in the similar period of 1951.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
I	...	...	...	7.45*	
K	...	...	...		7.53*†
M	7.375*	7.45*	7.39*	7.45*	7.43*‡
N	...	6.95†	7.29*†	7.50*	7.50*
WG	...	...	7.80*‡	7.93*	7.90*
WW, X	...	7.83*	8.03*	8.04*	7.91*

Sales, USDA

4¶ 1.031‡ 1.859* 894* 1.405*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	...	...	29	11	...
Shipments	...	...	...	...	129
Stocks	...	...	8.281	8.292	8.163

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B—N, $8.80; WG, $8.90; WW, $9.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	4.31*	...	4.31*	...	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.58*	.53†	.53¼†	.53†	...
Sales	...	8.000§	...	14.000§	...

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	...	...	125	171	...
Shipments	...	...	56	172	28
Stocks	...	...	1.540	9.413	1.511

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. §Gallons.

Shawinigan Chemicals Posts Awarded to Gibbs, Lockwood

The appointment of J. H. Gibbs and C. K. Lockwood as vice-presidents of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal, has been announced by V. G. Bartram, president. Mr. Gibbs is to be in charge of manufacture at the Shawinigan Falls plants, and Mr. Lockwood is in charge of sales of the stainless steel and alloys division.

Buffalo Paint Club Meeting Is Scheduled for Today

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet today at the Sheraton hotel. A feature of the meeting will be showing of the new Westinghouse film, "Energy Is Our Business." The association will hold its annual ladies' night party on February 7.

Tall Oil Plant Operation Begun by Crossett Chemical

The Crossett Chemical Company, a division of the the Crossett Lumber Company, Crossett, Ark., has started a new plant for the production of high-grade whole tall oil, according to an announcement by E. M. Godat, manager.

The new installation is producing whole tall oil at the rate of 6,000 tons a year. Designed by Dr. Arthur Pollak, New York consultant, it has a potential production capacity four times the present rate. Future plans call for the manufacture of refined, as well as whole tall oil.

Monsanto Plastics Division Reorganizes Sales Dept.

The Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division has reorganized its sales department, according to an announcement by R. C. Evans, general manager of sales. Industrial resins have been assigned to a newly created section of the sales department, headed by Edmond S. Bauer, jr. David L. Dondy has been advanced to assistant sales manager of industrial resins under Mr. Bauer.

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PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

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FOR INTERIOR FINISHES
Ultra-fine particle size is the key to the paint industry's wide acceptance of Kadox in interior paints. It contributes the following important features to a greater degree than conventional zinc oxides:

	In ENAMELS		In OIL-BASE and ALKYD FLATS
	Up to 15% Kadox is used to impart these advantages:		Even 5% Kadox provides these features better than 15% of regular oxide:
1	Cuts after-yellowing without inducing haze	1	Adds scrub resistance
2	Aids through-drying	2	Cuts after-yellowing
3	Adds more toughness	3	Improves suspension in can
4	Improves suspension in can	4	Imparts better sealing
5	Imparts better body	5	Gives more enamel holdout

If you would like complete details on the use of Kadox, just contact our nearest sales office or representative.

*While both Kadox-15 and Kadox-515 are used by the paint industry, Kadox-515 is generally preferred because it is controlled for color and brightness.

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Since their commercial availability several years ago, solvent-separated Emersol 9305 and 9315 have been time-proven by many leading manufacturers of "top-quality" alkyd resins. With most of their saturated acids removed by the exclusive Emersol Process*, they are high in polyunsaturated content, which means fast drying. Yet . . . after-yellowing is minimized because of their extremely low linolenic acid content.

What's more, additional major advantages, such as easier handling, greater formulation flexibility, shorter cooking times, consistent uniformity and excellent color stability, make Emersol 9305 and 9315 the choice over ordinary fatty acids and their respective natural oils.

Send for samples today . . . and check these plus features in your own formulations. Remember, there are none better!

*EMERSOL patented process for solvent separation of fatty acids.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Product	Titer °C	Iodine Value WIJS	Color Gardner	Acid Value	Linoleic	Linolenic	Oleic	Saturated
Emersol 9305 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	1.0	138	3	195	54%	2%	41%	3%
Emersol 9315 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid	1.0	155	3	196	62%	6%	29%	3%

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Litter, Daniel Organize New Consulting Service

David H. Litter, president of D. H. Litter Company, New York, and Frederick K. Daniel, consultant in the field of pigment dispersion and colloid chemistry,

David H. Litter

have announced the formation of a new consulting and research service for the protective coatings, printing ink, floor covering and allied industries.

The new organization, known as the Daniel-Litter Laboratories, will handle problems related to protective coatings research and new products development, as well as to market surveys. Daniel-Litter will maintain a completely equipped protective coatings laboratories at 114 East 16th street, New York.

The service, which is aimed particularly at raw material manufacturers who desire to become suppliers to the protective coatings and allied industries, will determine where and how specific products can be used in the industries, and will offer consumers as well as suppliers speedy, accurate information as to markets and application.

Colgate-Palmolive Int'l Formed; Sims President

The election of William L. Sims, 2nd, as president of Colgate-Palmolive International, a newly-formed corporation, has been announced by E. H. Little, president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Sims has also been elected to the executive committee of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet and will continue as executive vice-president in charge of its foreign business.

R. A. Hart, J. C. Rebaza, M. B. Morton, W. B. B. Fergusson, E. A. Spicka, G. A. Glossop and H F. Blum have been elected vice-presidents of Colgate-Palmolive International.

The new company will aid in coordinating Colgate's foreign operations, which are carried on through twenty-five subsidiaries, four branches and an export department.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

An easier tone developed in oils and fats last week and most of the basic oils declined fractionally. Weakness in soybeans resulted in lower prices for soybean oil and this was reflected in other edible oils. Cottonseed and corn oils were off fractionally, while peanut dropped 1 cent per pound. Coconut oil was quiet and easier, reflecting the lower cost of copra.

Tallow and greases were irregular, the better grades of tallow and choice white grease were off fractionally while lower grades were unchanged and steady, as a result of improved demand for export. Further declines in tallow resulted in lower prices for red oil, stearic acid and tallow fatty acid, which were cut ½ cent per pound. However, recent advances of vegetable oils were finally reflected in vegetable fatty acids. Coconut fatty acid was lifted 1 to 2 cents per pound as to seller, as were lauric and myristic acids. Corn, cottonseed, palm and soybean fatty acids were advanced ¾ cent per pound.

Trend of tung oil prices continued to move downward under increased offerings of domestic oil and limited interest from consumers. Prices dropped more than 1 cent per pound. This was reflected in the lack of demand for oiticica and other drying oils. Linseed oil continued unsettled, with weakness of flaxseed and inactive consuming inquiry. Asking prices were unchanged, but carlot business could have discounted quotations at least ½ cent per pound.

Soybean meal continued weak and declined $5 per ton. Cottonseed meal also was in slow demand but producers tendered their meal at ceilings to the government under the support program. Linseed meal remained steady and maintained at ceilings for nearby delivery, while interest in futures was inactive. Supplies of peanut feed were scarce, buying interest also was slow.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consumers limited purchases to immediate requirements. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Coconut—Crude oil was unsettled and dropped fractionally here and on the Pacific coast. Tankcars were offered at 15¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, for January and 15¼c., February shipment. At New York, immediate delivery was quoted at 16⅞c. per pound tankcars.

Copra—Shipments were easier and dropped $10 per ton. Trading was slow. Prompt shipment was offered at $220 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast and $225 per ton, New York basis.

Corn—Light trading in crude was reported at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, off ½c. per pound. Refined oil was quiet and lower at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures registered fractional declines under liberal professional liquidation last week. Trade interests supported March and were purchasers on a scale downward. The market was unsettled during the week, by the weakness of soybeans and other allied markets. Crude cottonseed oil also was easier and lower. CCC reported that it was tendered 6,290 tankcars of new crop cottonseed oil up to the end of December. Some 4,006 tankcars were received at New Orleans, 1,444 tankcars at Dallas and 839 tankcars at San Francisco, plus 2,200 tankcars of old crop oil increasing holdings to 8,490 tankcars. Crude cottonseed oil was unsettled and fractionally lower. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 14c. per pound, Southeast and Valley and 13¾c. Texas. Early in the week, light trading was reported at ⅛c. higher.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the period ended Jan. 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	450	16.73	16.37	16.44S
May	344	16.50	16.04	16.18S
July	134	16.34	15.89	16.03@16.07
September	6	15.77	15.40	15.44@15.50
October	2	15.40	15.40	15.15@15.30
December	1	15.10	15.10	15.03@15.30

Total sales, 937 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil 13c. Demand for cottonseed and soybean meals slightly better and market firmer. Some mills buying back their meal contracts considerably below ceilings.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in November was indicated at 1,465 tankcars, against 1,982 in October and 1,942 during November, 1951. Disappearance for the first four months of this season amounted to 6,565 tankcars, compared with 6,984 for the same period last season. Visible supply was estimated at 22,181 tankcars at the end of November against 16,202 a year ago.

Linseed—Quiet demand and weakness of flaxseed continued to unsettle the linseed oil market. Tone of the market was easy and asking prices while unchanged could have been shaded at least ½c. per pound for carlot business. Consumers continued to restrict activity to withdrawal of moderate quantities of oil against former contracts. Raw oil was quoted at 14.7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 15.95c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Minneapolis.—Sales of raw linseed oil were extremely light last week, crushers in the Minneapolis area reported. Only small fill-in sales were being made by trade not too well book ahead. Most bookings were for prompt delivery. Official tankcar basis was quoted at 14.7c. per pound, with warehouse basing at 14.9c., f.o.b., Minneapolis. There was considerable shading of prices, however, as cash flaxseed costs dropped to $4.01 a bushel, deliv-

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, coconut, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Corn, ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed, ¾c. per lb.
Laurie, 90%, 2c. per lb.
60%, 1c. per lb.
Myristic, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, corn, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.
Rice bran, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3 ref., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, oleic, ½c. per lb.
stearic, ½c. per lb.
tallow, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Grease, choice white, ⅜c. per lb.
Oil, castor, Braz, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ⅛c. per lb.
N. Y., ⅛c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Olive, 5c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, 1¼c. per lb.
ref., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., alkali, ½c. per lb.
clarif., ½c per lb.
salad, ½c. per lb.
Tung, 1¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $5 per ton.
Tallow, extra, ¼c. per lb.
fancy, ¼c. per lb.
special, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 11, 1952
106.17	107.75	108.81	122.28

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Cottonseed Crush: November

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during November and October, 1952, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Nov.	Oct.
	Tons	
Receipts	1,097,259	*1,757,322
Crushed	719,410	*782,161
Stocks at mills	2,387,760	2,009,911

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	231,827,000	249,504,000
Stocks at mills	97,990,000	105,879,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	190,222,000	173,856,000
Factory and wholesale stocks	[1]445,493,000	343,165,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	384,802	379,384
Stocks at mills	144,420	115,114

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	154,926	160,000
Stocks at mills	52,154	49,314

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]233,475	*256,241
Stocks at mills	[3]279,398	*232,055

* Revised.

[1] Commodity Credit Corporation owned 161,064,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, November 30, 1952. [2] Includes 55,676 bales first cut, 160,856 bales second cut, and 16,943 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 595.7; first cut, 575.3 second cut, 604.3; and mill run, 580.8 pounds. [3] Includes 74,916 bales first cut, 177,173 bales second cut, and 27,309 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ered Minneapolis, lowest of the new-crop season. Shipping directions were seasonable.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows: —

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	*8,280,000	8,100,000
Since Sept.	145,760,000	143,700,000

*Figure includes day's carryover from preceding week, when figures were delayed because of New Year holiday.

Flaxseed—Market rallied slightly, after reaching new seasonal low. Trading light.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed came in for a good shakedown in the futures market here the past week, with the March delivery hitting a seasonal low of $4.01 a bushel. This weakness was reflected in the cash market by a slight pick-up in marketings—even at the lower levels. Not much seed was purchased at $4.01 and $4.02 a bushel, but business picked up as the market rallied later in the week. Receipts totaled 80 cars as compared with 60 cars in the preceding week and 133 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 15 cars, compared to 28 cars the previous week and 122 cars a year ago. Purchases of cash seed in the spot market totaled 30 cars and in excess of 35,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings totaled 20 cars and 90,000 bushels in trucklots.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
Past week.	129,400	219,200	56,250	42,500
Since Sept. 1.	11,071,100	16,391,700	1,630,650	2,563,800

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry for replacement was reported inactive and market was unchanged and nominal at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending unon seller. Drums ranged from 26½c. to 27c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Lack of improvement in quiet demand brought increased offers at slightly lower prices. Edible oil ranged from $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, on spot, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Olive foots were inactive and nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, spot.

Palm—Shipments were quoted at 11c. per pound, tankcars and 12½c. drums, New York delivery for February-March arrival. Stocks on spot were light and quoted at 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound, drums, accordingg to quantity.

Peanut—Further weakness developed in crude oil and tankcars declined to 24¼c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Offerings were light, but demand also was slow. Refined oil was lower and nominal at 28½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Lower soybean market was reflected in oil and prices dropped fractionally for all positions. Crude oil sold down to 12½c. and 12¾c. asked, per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January shipment. February was quoted at 12½c.; March, 12⅜c., and April-June, 12⅛c. Refined salad oil was lower at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Alkali refined and clarified declined to 15¼c. and 14¾c., tankcars, respectively, New York basis.

Crude soybean oil consumption in November totaled 3,600 tankcars, against 3,532 in October and 3,033 in November 1951. Consumption for the first two months of this season amounted to 7,132 tankcars compared with 6,119 for the same period last season. Visible stocks at the end of November were indicated at 17,262 tankcars, compared with 16,352 in October and 14,072, November 1951.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the period ended Jan. 9 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	98	12.80	12.10	12.20S
May	136	12.57	11.93	12.04S
July	41	12.53	11.88	11.95S

Total sales, 275 contracts.

Tung—Trend of prices continued down-

—*Continued on page 89*

Soybean Crush: November

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during November and October, 1952, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Nov.	Oct.
	Tons	
Receipts	787,216	*2,891,136
Crushed	661,101	675,223
Stocks at mills	2,691,000	*2,564,885

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	173,576,000	199,066,000
Factory and wholesale stocks	73,545,000	75,677,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	231,017,000	238,300,000
Stocks at mills	46,208,000	50,039,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	519,499	539,465
Stocks at mills	78,110	60,469

* Revised.

3 Petrolite Waxes

ESPECIALLY DEVELOPED FOR USE IN EMULSION POLISHES

CROWN 15

Petrolite Crown 15 is highly compatible with high-melting terpene phenolic resins, allowing blends as high as 50/50, with no loss of resin compatibility in the finished emulsion. As high as 80% ammonia-soluble leveling agents can be added to base emulsions made from Crown 15, without affecting stability or shelf-life. Emulsion polishes can be made from Crown 15 and high melting-point resins without the addition of any carnauba whatsoever.

CROWN 23

When it is desired to utilize carnauba, Petrolite Crown 23 is one of the finest extenders obtainable. It has similar emulsion characteristics, with the added advantage of imparting anti-slip qualities to the final product. Crown 23 can also be used in resin-type emulsion polishes in blends up to 50% provided low melting-point terpene phenolic resins are used.

CROWN 36

Petrolite Crown 36 was developed for polish manufacturers who wished to incorporate in their emulsion a very hard, high melting point, inert wax such as CROWN 1035 (non-oxidized). Crown 36 yields a high-quality, resin-free emulsion polish formulation, at a very advantageous manufacturing cost. Emulsion polishes incorporating Crown 36 have a lustrous sheen which can be improved by buffing.

SPECIFICATIONS

Crown Wax	MPoF	Pen	Color NPA	Acid No.	Sap. No.
15	180 min.	4-6	4-5	14-16	50-60
23	180 min.	4-6	4-5	20-25	55-65
36	180 min.	5-7	5-6	30-35	75-85

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1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.

1—Mechanical Cooker-Dryer, 5' x 16' long.

1—42" Stainless Steel A.T. & M. Co. Centrifugal, 40 H.P. motor.

1—Lee 300 gal. stainless jacketed kettle.

1—Ross #30 Mammouth 50 gal. change can mixer, m.d.; 1—Day 40 gal. comp. geared.

LOCATED in various PLANTS

Your chance to save before removal to our shops

ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 4-7'x60' Calciners, made by Struthers Wells. Each 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, F-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, all in excellent condition.

1—4'6" x 35' Calciner, made by Ruggles-Coles Co., complete.

2—6' x 60' Vulcan Iron Works, complete; each with or without 3' x 50' Rotary Cooler. By installing lifting flights these Kilns would make excellent heavy duty dryers.

1—7'6" x 125'; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.

4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also L-B 2'7" x 10' Roto Louvre; three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'. 1—8' x 54', Struthers Wells, with Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, 40 HP motor, furnace, Coen burner, etc.

4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.

MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 2—6' x 8', 800 gals. each.

5—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", each with condenser & pump.

8—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

15—Sperry 18" x 18", Cast Iron, Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, closed delivery, 11 chambers.

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331 DOREMUS AVE.
NEWARK 5, N. J.

1—Tolhurst 40" monel Centrifugal.
2—500 gal. Steel jack., agit. Reactors.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 8 x 12', 11'6" x 14', 11'6"x18'.
1—4'6" x 7' A. C. Ball Mill, iron lined.
1—Aluminum Sperry Filter Press, 30" x 30", 45 chambers, 1" cake.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
1—20 gal. S. P. jacketed Mixer, double sigma blades, m.d.
3—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryers; #3, 4 shelves; #7, 11 shelves; #9, 12 shelves. Shelves 40" x 43". Each with condenser & pump.

NEW STAINLESS STEEL FABRICATION

We have available excellent facilities for fabricating Stainless Steel Tanks, Kettles, Condensers, Reactors, Autoclaves, Distillation Columns, Filter Presses, Heat Exchangers, etc.
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Will gladly furnish estimates to your specifications.

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Dependable A1 Equipment Right Off the Shelf at Drastically Reduced Prices

Stainless and Glasslined Reactors 15 gal. to 500 gal., all types.

S.S. Bubble Cap Column 16 sec. 19'.

2 Stainless Drum Dryers; 5'x10'.

Buffalo Rot. Vac. Chrome Dryer 5'x12'.

Shriver 36" Rub. cov. Filter Press.

Bird Young Rot. Vac. Filter 4'x4'.

Oliver Dorrco Rot. Vac. Filter 6'x3'.

Dopp 650 Gal. Reactors, Jktd. and Agitated; 80"x67".

Pfaudler Jktd. & Agit. Reactor, 400 gal.; 47"x67".

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
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2—Motor Driven #251 Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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NEW YEAR - OLD PRICES

1—Tolhurst 48" S.S. Center Slung Centrifuge.
2—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Centrifuges.
1—Buflovak 6' Jack. & Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Devine 13 shelf Vac. Dryer, 40"x43".
1—Stokes 138 Vac. 6 Shelf Dryer, 24"x36".
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Leaves.
3—Wood Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 18" & 24".
2—Sperry 36" Cast Iron Presses, Hyd. Closures.
4—Stainless Kettles with Agitators, 100 to 150 Gals.
1—Stainless Steel Kettle, 900 gals. with Ag.
3—Dopp C.I. Kettles, 60, 250 & 650 Gallons.
3—Stainless Jack. Kettles, 300 Gals. D.M. Ag.
4—Mikro Pulverizers—Bantam SH to 3 TH.
1—Rotex Screen, 40"x120", Motor Drive.
3—Alum. 27" & 36" Bubble Cap Columns.
2—Erie City 200 H.P. Economic Boilers, 150# W.P.
3—Horiz. Steel Tanks, to 20,000 Gals.

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Outstanding Selections Backed by Our Quarter Century of Service and Dependability!

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES—SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

2—1,400 gal., 1,000 gal., closed, stainless steel jacketed kettles.
1—1,600 gal. closed, stainless steel Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3"x3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Bird 36"x50" solid bowl Continuous Centrifuge, SS, 40 HP.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—AT&M 42" Suspended Centrifugal 347 stainless, bottom discharge, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 32", 26" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
2—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17-59"x78" shelves.
4—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryers 20 and 6-40"x43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30"x8', 3'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½'x50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Albright Nell 60"x80" Single Drum Dryer or Flaker.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3'x1', 4'x3', 8'x12', 11'6"x18' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
4—Shriver 30"x30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24"x24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24"x24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Groen 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Blickman 25 gal. SS jacketed Still with refulux condenser.

● CHECK THESE SPECIALS!

1—5'x15' Rotary Kiln, oil fired.
1—Jeffrey 5'x9' Monel Indirect Vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass-lined Stills with glass-lined Condensers and Receivers.
2—Sharples P-16 Monel pressuretite Centrifuges.
1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, SS, 225 sq. ft.
1—Bird 18"x28" steel, solid bowl, Continuous Filter.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—American Gas Furnace 7" dia. x 30" long, nichrome tube.
1—Steel Tank 10'x50', welded ASME, 50# pressure.
2—Raymond 4 roll, high side Mills.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter with 36 steel leaves, 4" centers.
1—Robinson 40"x104" Triple Deck Sifter.
1—Vertical Steel Storage Tank 30'x26', 135,000 gals.
1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer 3'10"x16" Stainless Steel. New.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #2TH Stainless Steel, 15 HP motor.

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1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—250. gal. Aluminum Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
1—1,500 gal. Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle.
1—Acme #8½A Jaw Crusher, 9 x 16 opening; 20 HP motor.
2—1,000 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks, T316, vertical, closed top.
12—Vertical Agitators—40 HP Horizontal gearmotor 3/60/220-440/1750-350 RPM with Turbo #5B (5:1 ratio) vertical drive, steel shaft and turbine impeller. Excellent condition.
1—400 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Bin or Hopper, Type 316, ¼" thick, welded and reinforced, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8" high on straight side—10' O.A. Ht.

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Manufacturing and packaging equipment of Chemical Manufacturing and Distributing Co., Easton, Pa. Equipment priced to sell:

1—500 gal. Pfaudler glass-lined kettle.
5—Powder Mixers—2000#, 1,000#, 800#, 200#.
1—Viking Rotary Pump, 3", 20 HP.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #1-SI.
1—Lightnin Agitator—3 HP—431 RPM.
3—12,000 gal. Horiz. Steel Tanks.
2—7,500 gal. Vertical Steel Tanks.
1—1,000 gal. Stainless Clad Rectang. Tank.

Large Lot Pumps, Tanks, Kettles, etc.

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We have just purchased for liquidation, the equipment of the Patrick Henry Brewery, Marion, Indiana. We can offer excellent bargains in grain handling equipment, filters, ammonia compressors, cookers, pumps, conveyors, office and machine shop equipment, etc. Also 600,000 gallons total capacity welded steel tanks from 3,500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes.

This equipment is priced to sell and we recommend your early investigation.

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8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermentine Tanks, 89 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
9—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 4,200, 5,700, 16,200 gal.
35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 425, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—6-gal Nickel autoclave, 1,500# T.P., agitated.
1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 350 gal.
1—300 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired.
1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.
6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 330, 40 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #2-S1, #2-TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H. P. motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 4' face, aluminum.
2—Sweetland Filters, #10, & #12.

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Priced Right — Write Now

2—Vulcan Kilns, 7'6"x110' 50 HP drive.
Oliver 8'x10' Precoat Filter.
2—Oliver 6'x8' Precoat Filters.
Lehman 3 Roll Mill, 60"x40" water cooled.
Stainless Louisville De-Watering Screen.
2—Rotex #11 Sifters. Single Deck 20"x48".
Monel Press or Vac. Tank, 5'8" dia. x 12'.
Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, Stainless.
2—Stokes Model 212-B Vacuum Pumps.
Multiclone Dust Coll. Size 25-B type 9-VD.
Swenson 4'x1' rotary Vacuum Filter.
Hardinge Tube Mill, 4'x10', Silex lined.
Buflovak 2-Effect Evaporator, 5' dia.
120 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Mixer.
Rotex Model 31 Screen, 2 deck, 60"x120".
Worthington 18"x9" Vacuum Pump.
Shriver 30" Filter Press, 29 pits-30 frms.
Sweetland #7 Filter, 41 leaves, 2" centers.
Rietz RD-18 Disintegrator, 50 HP motor.
Raymond 5 Roller high side Mill. Complete.
6'x12' S.S. Evaporator. Complete.
Capem Model S1F Single head Capper.
Proctor-Schwartz Apron Dryer, 8'x96'.
Elliott 8" 2 Stage Steam Ejector.
New Jersey Pony, Model 86 ML Labeler (4).
Fitzpatrick Model M Mill, Stainless, mtrzd.
10—Allis Chalmers 5'x22' Tube Mills. Line.
Hammermill 24" dia. 14" face. 40 HP.
Simpson #2—Style VD Muller, 20 HP.
Vulcan Model XL 1000 Gal. Reactor.
Pfaudler Model XL 1000 Gal. Reactor.
14' Gayco Mechanica Separator, 30 HP.

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SPECIAL

Vallez Filter 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

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2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50, 9 gals. & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
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Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills from 30"x30" to 8'x8'.
Heavy Duty Hammer Mills to 100 HP.
Lancaster Muller Type Mixer EAG4 complete with all accessories.
Filter Presses 12" to 36"; all types.
Evaporators; up to Sextuple Effect.
Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers to 150 gal.
Dry Mixers all sizes to 283 cu. ft.
Stokes & Colton Tablet Presses.
DRYERS: Vacuum Shelf, Rotary, Drum, etc.
Autoclaves, Reactors, Pressure Vessels.

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Autoclave 3500 gal. Jktd. Agtd.
Centrifuges 40" & 60" S/S Baskets.
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Dryer Louisville 6'x50'.
Column Bubble Cap Copper 18"x12'.
Paterson Pebble Mills, Chrome Manganese lined jacketed 6'x10' & 6'x16'.
Abbe Lined Pebble Mill 52"x60".
Ross Mammouth Pony Mixer 40 gals.
Day Ribbon Mixers 200-600-1000-2000 lbs.
Tablet Machines Stokes RD 4.
2 Day Roball Sifters 20x48.
Tanks—10,000 gals. horizontal 5/16" shell.
Reactor—30 gal. type 347 S/S Cond.
Day 1000 lbs. Mixer Jktd 7½ HP motor.

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1—125 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd Kettle.
1—100 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. Kettle.
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1—Alco Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 60 sq. ft.
3—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 45 & 500 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. Unused.
1—Sparkler Monel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-S-28.
1—Sparkler Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-D-7.
1—Shriver Stainless Steel 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers.
2—Shriver Cast Iron 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 23 Chambers.
4—Sperry Stainless Steel 12" x 12" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers each.
1—Oliver Homogenous Lead-Lined Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8'.
1—Banbury Size B Mixer.

1—Bird 24" Monel Screen Centrifugal Filter.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gals.
2—Baker Perkins Size 4 Lab Mixers, Sigma Blades, Stainless & Steel Construction.
12—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers. Unused.
1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 12 gals.
1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals.
5—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades, 225 gals. ea.
2—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. ea.
1—Glascote Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1600 gals. Unused.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gals.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle with Anchor Type Agitator, Motor & Drive, 150 gals.
1—Combustion Engineering Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gals., 300 PSI.

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GREAT BUYS In CENTRIFUGALS, EXTRACTORS and CLARIFIERS

Sharples Super-D-Canter Cyl. Model PY14 (316 S.S.) 10 HP.
Sharples Nozzle Jector; S.S. Model DM204; 4800 RPM; 7½ HP.
Sharples S.S. Super Centrifuges Model #16 and #6; Pressure Tite.
Bird Cont. Centr. 36"x50"; 40"x60" Rubber Cov.-Hastelloy.
CME S.S. Cont. Centr. 21"x36".
Bird 12" Rubber & Lead Lined Centr.
A.T. & M. S.S. Lab. 12"x6"; bot. dump.
Fletcher "Junior" S.S. 30"x15"; 5 HP.
Fletcher "Whirlwind"; 40"x20" S.S.
A.T. & M. 60" S.S. Vac. & Vapor Tite. S.S. Perf. with 10 HP motors.
Tolhurst 48"x25" Rubber Cov. Susp. Type; Overdriven.
Tolhurst 40" Everdur; plow dis.
Many Others—Write for List.

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FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-SI, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur, con.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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BOILERS
All Sizes - Types - Pressures
10 HP - 1000 HP
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Prices and Particulars on Request
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MArket 2-3929

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 86

ward last week. Light trading took place for nearby delivery at lower levels. Domestic oil declined to 29¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and imported oil to 31½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums were lower at 33c. per pound, New York delivery, depending upon puantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Active export demand kept the lower grades steady and unchanged, while choice white declined ⅜c. per pound. Domestic demand was quiet. Choice white was quoted at 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; house, 4⅛c. and brown, 3⅝c.

Lard—Market was fairly steady. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 9.45c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Lower grades were unchanged and steady due to active inquiry for export. Better grades were in slow demand and fancy, extra, and special were reduced ¼c. per pound. Large domestic users showed little interest in replacements. Fancy was quoted at 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5c.; special, 4⅝c. and No. 1, 4½c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Business was reported light and spotty for most items. Greases oils were quiet, but reflected the steadiness of greases, which were in good request for export. There was no change in neatsfoot oil, demand was limited to actual at unchanged prices. Tallow oil also was held at current levels. Oleo stearine was weaker and dropped to 7½c. per pound, barrels, carlots, New York delivery. Oleo oil was inactive and available at former levels.

Fatty Acids

Steady advancing cost of vegetable oils was finally reflected in vegetable fatty acids and prices were lifted ¾c. to 2c. per pound. Higher cost of coconut oil advanced quotations of coconut fatty acid 1c. to 2c. per pound, depending upon seller; 60 percent lauric acid, 1c. and 90 percent, 2c. per pound and myristic acid, 1½c. per pound. Corn, cottonseed, palm and soybean fatty acids were increased ¾c. per pound. Lower cost of tallow resulted

***EXTRA! EXTRA!**

1—Shriver 24" stainless steel filter press 8 chambers washing type.

4—Pfaudler glass-lined ASME coded jacketed evaporating dishes, 150 gals.

1—Colton #17 automatic tube closer and crimper and filler.

15—Stainless steel and nickel lined jacketed kettles, 25 to 200 gals.

1—Stokes 500 gal. stainless steel jacketed and coiled reactor.

2—Pfaudler 500 and 400 gal. glass-lined jacketed and agitated reactors.

**Just off the press, our bulletin W with over 500 items we own. Send for it.*

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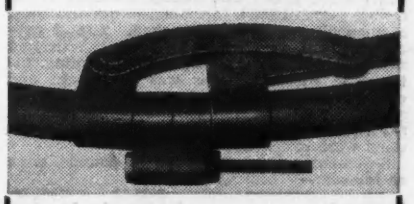

Providing the convenience which has made the lever type ring so popular, and the positive security of the bolted ring which is so essential.

The only locking ring which combines both of these features.

Write for particulars on this latest development in barrel locking rings.

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QUALITY EQUIPMENT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

AUTOCLAVES
2000 gal., 200 PSI (3).

CENTRIFUGES
24" Bird, type CH, SS
40" Fletcher, type 304 SS.
40" Tolhurst, perforated.

COLUMNS
24"x94"x1/8", rubber lined.
6'x29', type 347 SS, 21 trays.
8'x36'x⅜" (2—NEW).

CRYSTALLIZERS
12" Screw, jackt'd. w/cover (5).

DIGESTERS
3900 gal., jack'td., agit., ASME 75 PSI.

DRYERS
Conveyor—96"x94' SS.
Conveyor, 24"x28' cc.
Drum, 5'x6'.
Vacuum, Stokes Model 59AB.

FILTERS
12"x12" Aluminum, 10 chambers.
36"x36" Shriver, 36 chambers.
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#7 Sweetland, 41 taps.

FLAKER
Blaw-Knox 5'x6'.

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4'x35'x½" welded.
502-20 Roto-Louvre.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
5'x67'x5/16".
7'x60'x⅜".
7'x160'x5/8" (2).
10'x90'x9/16".
(Many others in stock. Send us your requirements.)

MILLS
6'x8' Ball, Abbe, Style GPH (3).
2'x12' L. B. double shaft, Pug.
4-roll Raymond.

MIXERS
2190 cu. ft., Powder.
140 cu. ft., double shaft, Paddle.
20 cu. ft., Ajax #3, Dough.

PIPE & FITTINGS
3"x4" #28 Karbate Pipe (1700 ft. NEW).
(We have a large quantity of new Haveg & Karbate in stock.)

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Gruendler #3822 Hammermill.
Raymond #1, complete unit.
Allis-Chalmers #1 Pulverator.

REACTORS
400 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, ASME.
500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, ASME.
1000 gal. 54" OD x 10'6" OA, 300 PSI.

REBOILER
2200 sq. ft. 84" IDx16', 40 PSI.

STILLS
600 gal. 57"x8' copper, shell 25 PSI, jacket 100 PSI.
1500 gal. 66"x10'x1" cast iron.

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3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
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(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 350 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x10' deep.
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1—J. H. Day Steam Jacketed 50 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.
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1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5—15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
2—Plate & Frame Filters 25"—open del.
4—Tanks 160,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates, 8-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
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SPECIAL:
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. totally enclosed motor & Drayer Feeder—like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 36', complete with drive—latest model.

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ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less: 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

French Pharmaceutical Firm having large sales and warehousing facilities in France—North Africa would like to contact manufacturers interested in those markets on sales representation, importing or on a manufacturing arrangement. Representative here for two weeks. Please reply promptly. OPD 712.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Chlorine Valves, 300 New ¾ inch and 1 inch, were installed in containers and removed. Never Used. Inquire Harbarger Liquid Fertilizer. R. G. Harbarger, Hindsboro, Illinois.

Stainless Steel tanks (2) 500 gal. 57" dia. x 48" high 2" center bottom outlet. (1) 350 gal. 46" dia. x 48" high 2" center bottom outlet. Basin Alloy Works, 268 Third Avenue, Brooklyn 15, N. Y. Phone: UL 5-2637.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C, unused, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only a few left Price very reasonable, inspect American Sales Co., 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12 N Y HOllis 8-2900.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Several wood tanks new or used made of cypress or red wood, 10,000 gallons each or larger. Wanted—Stainless steel filter press closed delivery washing type having cake capacity of 12 cubic feet or larger. OPD 709.

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P O. Box 1351. Church St Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 698.

FACILITIES WANTED

We are interested in having chemicals manufactured under our own brand. Large quantities. Newly developed products may also be of interest to us. OPD 708.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 705.

Looking for manufacturer of Tannin Remover, General Formula 209. OPD 710.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist: Position in development laboratory open for chemist with approximately three years or more experience in varnish formulating. All replies confidential. Location: Newark area of New Jersey. OPD 706.

Old established company interested in young man for sales work contacting fertilizer manufacturers Southeastern territory. Experience in this field advantageous but not necessary. Must be free to travel. Furnish complete information and references, which will be treated in confidence. OPD 707.

Wanted—Organic chemist capable of full charge small intermediate and dye plant. Excellent proposition to right party. Crown Chemical Company Division, Ridgefield, New Jersey.

Chemist, Research. Excellent opportunity for Research Chemist for basic and development of high temperature electrical insulating materials. Knowledge of silicones, fluorocarbons, Teflon and other high temperature resins desirable. Salary open Location Northern New Jersey. Write giving experience, education, etc. OPD 701.

Chemist, Research. Excellent opportunity for a varnish research chemist with medium size, well established company in New Jersey. Position requires a person with imagination and scientific curiosity. Write giving full detailed description of education, industrial experience and other qualifications. OPD 704.

in a price cut of ½c. per pound for red oil, stearic acid, and tallow fatty acid.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Trading restricted to nearby delivery. Market steady at ceilings.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal offerings appeared in a scattered manner. This was especially true of 36 percent protein extracted (solvent) meal, which was readily available at the ceiling price of $82 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, or at $87.25 sacked. The 32 percent protein expeller meal was in restricted supply and nominally quoted at the ceiling. Interest in forward needs was very light and only nearby needs were being covered by feed mixers. Resellers found difficulty in realizing $83 a ton, bulk, for spot offers. Shipping directions were excellent

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	*18,720,000	11,460,000
Since Sept. 1	262,160,000	256,980,000

*Figures reflect carryover of day's shipments from preceding week, when totals were delayed by New Year holiday.

Soybean Meal—Slow mixed feed business, along with heavy supplies of soybeans and meal, have caused the market to drop fast. Offerings of unrestricted meal ranged from $65 to $66 per ton bulk Decatur for nearby shipment. Demand was quiet. February/March 44 percent meal was offered at $67.50 with no takers. Mississippi Valley production was available in ample quantities at $66 for nearby shipment and resale offerings at $68 bulk for February/March shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude market was firmer and African was lifted 1c. to 47c. to 48c. per pound, for prompt delivery. This improved the tone of refined grades, and prices were higher in some quarters. Trading was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery.

Carnauba—Consuming inquiry was more active. Good demand for No. 3 refined resulted in an advance of 1c. to $1.04 to $1.05 per pound for spot delivery. No. 3 crude also was in fair request and maintained at 98c. to $1.01 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. No. 1 Ceara yellow was firm at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound, as to quantity due to the scarcity of No. 1 Parnahyba yellow.

Japan—An improved tone was noted in this market due to the clearance of cheap lots which have been depressing the market. Prices were firm, ranging from 23c. to 27c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

BY-PRODUCTS WANTED
• Waste Mixtures Purchased
• Solvents Recovered
• Crudes Distilled
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Main Office Assistant to Sales Manager. Excellent Opportunity. College Graduate. Chemistry. Must Have Knowledge Dry Colors.
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Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.
Wastes — Residues — By-Products
Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925

Congressional Hopper Stuffed With New Bills

—Continued from page 3

session that will express the views of the new administration on price and wage controls, labor relations, reciprocal trade agreements, and a host of other powers that will be expiring during the year.

New Bills Listed

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in congress during the first week of the new session were the following:—

H. R. 1 by Rep. Daniel A. Reed of New York, to reduce the individual income tax by approximately 5 percent, effective immediately. Mr. Reed is the new chairman of the house ways and means committee.

H. R. 2 by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert of New York, to limit federal expenditures to the amount of federal revenues except in time of war or national emergency.

H. R. 63 by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh of New York, to amend the tariff act of 1930 so as to allow containers for petroleum products to be temporarily imported without payment of duty.

H. R. 72, also by Mr. Keogh, to prohibit the registration of trademarks containing the words "White House."

H. R. 90, also by Mr. Keogh, to confirm state claims to the tidelands.

H. R. 92, also by Mr. Keogh, to reduce the tax on transportation of property.

H. R. 105 by Rep. Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota, to rescind and revoke membership of the United States in the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the U. N.

H. R. 108, also by Mr. Burdick, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce.

H. R. 114 by Rep. Omar Burleson of Texas, to confirm state claims to the tidelands.

H. R. 116 by Rep. Marguerite S. Church of Illinois, to prohibit the transportation of fireworks into any state in which the sale of fireworks is prohibited.

H. R. 117 by Rep. Kit Clardy of Michigan, to increase the personal exemptions of individual taxpayers from $600 to $1,000.

H. R. 146 by Rep. Thomas E. Martin of Iowa, to provide for an equalization fee on imports of fats and oils.

H. R. 197 by Rep. Victor Wickersham of Oklahoma, to support the 1953 peanut crop at 90 percent of parity.

H. R. 234 by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, to encourage the prevention of stream pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purpose.

H. R. 245 Rep. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, to provide for the collection of internal revenue taxes and customs duties and the administration of the internal revenue and customs laws by an agency independent of the Treasury.

H. R. 308 by Rep. Wingate H. Lucas of Texas, to repeal the provisions of the defense production act which relate to price and wage controls and the settlement of labor disputes.

H. R. 335 by Rep. Ken Regan of Texas, to amend the leasing laws in order to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases.

H. R. 369 by Rep. James C. Auchincloss of New Jersey, to protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety.

H. R. 384 by Rep. John W. Brynes of Wisconsin, to provide for standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products.

H. R. 389 by Rep. Gordon Canfield of New Jersey, to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals.

H. R. 391 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to amend the Clayton act so as to provide that domestic corporations may be required by subpoena to produce the records of their foreign affiliates and subsidiaries, and to require that foreign corporations doing business in the United States register with the Secretary of State.

H. R. 403, also by Mr. Celler, to provide for the temporary free importation of aluminum.

H. R. 437 by Rep. O. S. Fisher of Texas, to prevent the application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in their dealings with employees.

H. R. 467 by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of New York, to amend the Clayton act by granting a right of action to the United States to recover damages under the antitrust laws, and establish a uniform statute of limitations.

H. R. 606 by Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania, to encourage the prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes.

H. R. 613 by Rep. Frank E. Smith of Mississippi, to repeal the buy American act.

H. R. 620, also by Mr. Smith, to require that a more adequate statement of the ingredients in certain insecticides and other economic poisons be contained on the labels.

H. R. 635 by Rep. Olin E. Teague of Texas, to clarify the right of sellers to engage in competition by, in good faith, meeting the equally low price of a competitor.

H. R. 1027 by Rep. T. Millet Hand of New Jersey, to require approval by congress of executive agreements respecting reduction of tariff rates before they become effective.

H. R. 1058 by Rep. James T. Patterson of Connecticut, to suspend certain import taxes on copper. (For details, see page 3.)

H. R. 1095 by Rep. Victor Wickersham of Oklahoma, to appropriate $2,400,000 for the study of the causes of vesicular exanthema in animals and assistance in its eradication.

H. R. 1289 by Rep. Abraham J. Multer of New York, providing that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing directly or through an agent of his own selection with any producer, manufacturer or seller in the United States.

H. R. 1316 by Rep. John B. Williams of Mississippi, to provide for competitive bidding on oil and gas leases issued on acquired lands.

H. Res. 12, by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert of New York, for investigation of government, commercial and proprietary activities.

H. J. Res. 15 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, to maintain the present leases on tidelands but at the same time provide protection for federal government interests in the tidelands.

H. Res. 22 by Rep. William S. Hill of Colorado, to establish a select committee on small business.

H. J. Res. 37 by Rep. F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, to confirm state claims to the tidelands.

H. J. Res. 39 by Rep. Patrick J. Hillings of California, to confirm state claims to the tidelands.

H. Res. 40 by Rep. Laurence H. Smith of Wisconsin, to investigate United States participation in the International Materials Conference.

H. J. Res. 72 by Rep. John H. Ray of New York, to conduct research into the causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, into methods for its prevention and control and for recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants.

S. 6 by Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, to aid in preventing shortages of petroleum and petroleum products by promoting the production of synthetic liquid fuels.

S. 93 by Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, to authorize grants to the state to survey, coordinate, supplement and strengthen their existing health resources so that hospital and medical care may be obtained by all persons.

S. 104 by Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, to establish a district office of the Food and Drug Administration at Detroit, Mich.

S. 106, also by Sen. Ferguson, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Exeuctive Branch of the Government.

S. 107 by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, to provide for development of the oil and gas resources on the continental shelf.

S. J. Res. 1 by Sen. John Bricker of Ohio and others, to amend the constitution relative to the making of executive agreements that might supersede the constitutional rights of the people or laws of congress.

Sulphuric Acid Target Set

—Continued from page 3

tion will be given to the geographical relation of proposed plants to consuming markets with a view to avoiding excess capacity in some areas and deficiences in others.

Sulphur Consumption

Approximately 75 percent of the sulphur consumed in the United States is used in the production of sulphuric acid. About 40 percent of the sulphuric acid consumed in this country is used in fertilizer manufacturing, mostly in converting phosphate rock into superphosphates. Since 1900, world use of sulphur has increased more than 700 percent. It is estimated that since World War II consumption has increased 50 percent above prewar levels.

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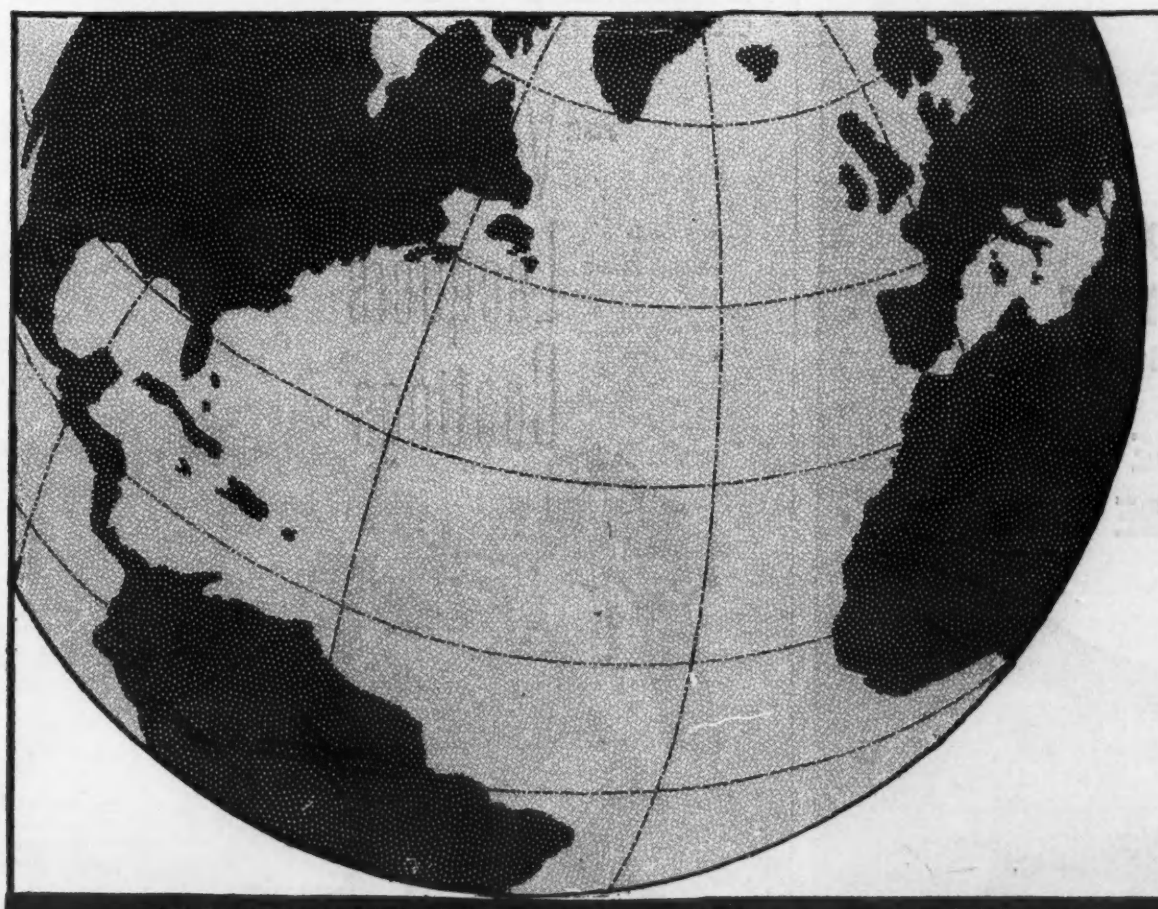

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